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RESTORING THE SACRAMENT OF MARRIAGE.

"A Stoic philosopher, C. Musonius Rufus, who flourished in the time of Nero," of whom some account is given by Professor Donaldson in the interesting article on "The Position of Women in Ancient Rome," which appears in the new number of the *Contemporary Review*, seems to have been a man ahead not only of his own time, but also of ours. Certainly we are still a long way behind the practical realization of the ideal of Musonius—how far the correspondence which has just closed in the *Daily Telegraph* may testify. For this good Stoic laid down the doctrine of the equality of the sexes with a freedom and breadth that would probably satisfy Mrs. Mona Caird, whose article in the *Westminster* has given rise to the most notable journalistic achievement of the Recess. He argues, says Professor Donaldson, "that the same training and educa-" tion must be suitable for both sexes. He affirms that this ought " to be the case for training in all the mental qualities, but that " possibly certain tasks may in some cases be more appropriate for " man or for woman. He applies his principle of equality to sexual " relations and to marriage. He held it that what was wrong in a " woman was equally wrong in a man, or rather was more disgrace-" ful to a man, inasmuch as he claimed to be a stronger being, " and therefore more capable of controlling his passions." Finally, he urges that the "whole of civilization rests upon the institution " of marriage. 'For,' says he, 'the man who takes away marriage " 'from the human race takes away the household, takes away the " 'State, takes away the human race.'"

It is a far cry from the office of the *Daily Telegraph*, laden down with 27,000 letters from all sorts and conditions of men and women on the subject of the alleged failure of marriage, to the days of Nero, but we have not yet come up to the standpoint of the good Stoic. The equality of the sexes which he postulates, and rightly postulates, as the *sine quâ non* of true marriage is not yet recognized either by law or by society. The majority of women are not free agents in the matter of marriage. They must marry in order to live, for marriage, which is a luxury for a man, is a necessity of existence for most women. Hence the importance which all who think seriously upon the question attach to the economic independence of woman. Until women can earn their own living they will be under more or less compulsion to marry for maintenance, and however excellent a thing marriage may be as a sacrament it is odious as a profession. Those good ecclesiastics who have to the best of their ability boycotted the discussion which has come to a close at last, and who have proclaimed Mrs. Mona Caird and her reforming sisters as emissaries of the Lawless One, fail to perceive that what these ladies are really aiming at, consciously or unconsciously, is the restoration, or rather the practical realization, of the sacramental idea of marriage, by purifying it from the obscuring and demoralizing concomitants by which it has been so often degraded into what is merely one of the lower forms of commercialism and a cloak for all manner of loveless unloveliness.

The net result of the controversy in the *Daily Telegraph* is, as might have been expected, to prove that to the overwhelming majority marriage is regarded not merely as a good but as a necessary and natural institution. If there is to be new legislation on marriage it is more likely to follow the precedent of the *Lex Papia Poppœa* and penalize bachelorhood than to proceed in the opposite direction. The *Daily Telegraph*, which has ever the fear of Mrs. Grundy before its eyes, tells us that it has rigorously exercised a severe censorship over its correspondence, for the avoidance of delicate and unexplored territory. The result is that the two great practical difficulties which confront all who study the question have not been discussed by the writers. The first is that with 800,000 more women than men in this country marriage is impossible for a million women, unless there is some recognition of a modified polygamy, a solution which is boldly advocated in Messrs. Trubner's book on "Marriage and Divorce." The second is the dread of a "devastating flood of children" which probably does more to deter people from marrying than all that can be done to encourage them by chanting the praises of the blessed estate of matrimony. Hence the controversy, although interesting and suggestive, fails to go to the root of the matter. It has turned more upon the alleged need for greater facility of divorce, and the absolute necessity which exists for freer communication between men and women before marriage, if the lifelong contract is not to be a lifelong misery. The last is the lesson which is by far the most important. The supreme want is more brotherly-sisterliness between men and women, more frank comradeship and healthy friendship between the sexes. We want a great deal more promiscuity in our friendships if we are to have a stricter monogamy in matrimony. But at present even those who most earnestly labour for the welfare and the morality of our youth still seem to think that they are wiser than God Almighty, and segregate them into semi-monastic societies of young men and young women, instead of associating them in a union that would correspond to the family and afford both sexes those opportunities for free and friendly intercourse without which morality is difficult and happiness impossible.

AT HOME IN JAPAN.

(From our Travelling Commissioner.)

Tōkyō, *July* 15.

I have moved into a Japanese house. As soon as it became evident that a stay of a fortnight or three weeks in the capital, with the privileges of investigation which the Japanese authorities most courteously offered me, would be more than well repaid, the question of a home outside the Tōkyō Hotel became pressing.

Home versus Hotel.

The only hostelry at present in the chief city of Japan is afflicted with peculiar disadvantages. To begin with, it is situated just at the gate in the walls where the traffic is heaviest; and although the noise is uninterrupted, there is a more serious drawback. It appears to be built upon Professor Milne's earthquake-thwarting method, namely, to interpose a handful of large round shot between the corner posts and the foundations, thus providing for free oscillation. This method, however, admirably adapted as it is to cure a real earthquake, has the effect of creating a succession of imaginary ones, and the "earthquake thrill" is too precious an emotion to be vulgarized by such mechanical imitation. Fujiyama does not, indeed, "buck like a mustang" here, as the Arkansaw man said his mountain did when the earth trembles, but everybody has run for his life once or twice, and several people have been surprised to see their chimney introducing itself into their bed, plunging them into the state of mind of the Irishman, who exclaimed when his excited horse caught its hind foot in the stirrup, "If you're goin' to git on, I'm goin' to git off!" The ceiling of the billiard-room in the Tōkyō Club is bolted to the walls by a network of iron bars and ties, stretching over head like the web an antediluvian spider might have stretched to catch an ichthyosaurus. "What on earth is all that for?" asked an astonished visitor. "If you had seen the cues hopping about and the balls flying and the tables doing a double shuffle round the room two months ago, while the members themselves disappeared like rabbits through the windows, you wouldn't ask," was the reply. A little earthquake caught us the other day while I was interviewing one of the Ministers of State and rattled the chandelier over head in a manner that caused us to draw back simultaneously to see if we had not dropped our handkerchief under our chair, and stopped a Japanese sentence in the middle—a feat which nothing less than an earthquake could accomplish. It was of no use for the Private Secretary to look at the door and say, "Come in!" I knew in an instant what it was.

"The Everlasting Yea."

To return, however, from this seismic digression, the Tōkyō Hotel is impossible chiefly because of the uninformed politeness of the attendants therein. A strange objection, the reader will remark, but perhaps he has not learned the abysmal capacities of nervous irritation which lie in the monosyllable "Yes." I clap my hands and the "boy" appears. "I have torn my umbrella. Please take it to be mended." He bows politely. "Yes." Soon after I call another. "Send this note immediately to the British Legation." "Yes." By and by a third servant appears with the card of an unknown native visitor who describes himself as "Statistician." It being then 8 A.M., and as I am about to breakfast in pyjamas, I say, "Tell the gentleman I am very sorry I cannot see him just now, and that I thank him for the volume of statistics (in Japanese) he has brought me." An intelligent smile spreads over his face, he bows with a polite gesture of perfect apprehension, and disappears with the inevitable "Yes." My particular "boy" here puts his head in at the door on the level of the floor. "You like tea-coffee?" "Tea." "Yes." Five minutes later he returns with a pot of execrable coffee. While I am reproaching him, "boy" number one appears with the umbrella, which he opens and then pointing triumphantly to the rent, exclaims, "You made

broken!" With suppressed feelings I endeavour to penetrate to the recesses of his brain where pidgin English dwells alone. An hour after breakfast boy number two appears with my letter. "You want send letter post or send messenger?" "Confound you, I said messenger, immediately—quick—*hyaku*—can't you understand?" "Yes," meekly, and exit. Finally at half-past ten boy number three enters and falls on his knees. "Mister Ichikachi Kozuwo Chuchi—you have got card—ask will he wait now more or you see him to-morrow?" For the unfortunate "Statistician" had patiently waited two hours and a half down-stairs! If Carlyle had ever been in Japan I should know where he discovered the "Everlasting Yea."

OUTSIDE, A BARN; INSIDE, A DOLL'S HOUSE.

As I said, I have moved into a Japanese house. Just when the affirmative affliction had become unbearable, fortune threw me in the way of an old Harvard acquaintance. "Come up and live with me for a while," he said, consolingly, "if you can stand a Japanese house." "But have you room?" I asked, with the vague idea that a Japanese house was of the dimensions of a band-box. "Nineteen rooms," he replied, "and a good many of them subdivisible into four. Guess you can find a corner somewhere." A glimpse of the quarters so hospitably offered was enough, and my address is Kojimachiku, Ichibancho, Sijiuniban. How to describe a Japanese house, where nothing is like anything corresponding to it at home? From the outside it is an uninviting big black barn; inside, it is a spotless doll's house magnified a thousand diameters, all wood and wicker and white paper. The entrance-hall is a platform raised a couple of feet above the ground, where you take off your boots if you are a foreigner, or leave your sandals if you are Japanese. A screen door slides back and you are in—but that depends upon circumstances. Sometimes you are in one room and sometimes in another. It may be a general sitting-room fifty feet square; it may be a bedroom (if you call early in the morning); or you may find yourself in an improvised sanctum and intruding upon somebody writing laboured descriptions for a far-away press. For here walls have not only ears, they have also legs, and when you wish to make a new room you simply "form square" by sliding enough panels in their grooves to enclose the space, or at your pleasure all the rooms can be thrown into one, enclosed, in our case, by forty-six panels. Those forming the sides of the house consist each of sixty little paper panes. To wet one's finger, stick it silently into the window and peep through, is thus the natural Japanese counterpart of Occidental surreptitious inspection by the keyhole. The floor is of mats; not mats strewed about as at home, but solid structures of delicate stuffed wicker, an inch thick, of conventional and regular size, let into the floor, elastic, spotless, immovable, never profaned by even the daintiest of slippers. Chairs and tables are, of course, unknown, and the posture of repose is to seat oneself on one's heels. This squatting, by the way, is very painful at first, and, like the "blameless dances" in *Ruddigore*, "takes a deal of training." At meal times you squat anywhere and your food is placed before you. When you are tired you throw yourself anywhere on the floor, with no fear of soiling your white linen suit. When evening comes you do not seek your bed-chamber, you simply make it, by sliding the walls round the spot you have chosen for your slumbers. The rough and ready way, according to my American friend, is to tread around on the floor till you find a specially soft mat and then lay a few walls upon it for a couch. A more luxurious one is to have a *futon* or thick quilt spread out, and roll yourself in a rug or blanket upon it. The chief drawback for a foreigner is that his hip-bone, which is much more prominent than that of a Japanese, is terribly in the way, and my journalism not having yet advanced to graduation upon the plank bed, I have not learned the trick of obliterating the natural projections of the body. But you sleep comfortably, in spite of the marauding rat, whose immunity from attack has rendered him equally inquisitive and harmless, and in the morning when you return from the bath, bed and bedroom have alike disappeared. It is the story of Aladdin domesticated.

A JAPANESE BATH.

The bath, again, is a new experience. Take an enormous oval bucket, holding perhaps fifty gallons, with a stove-pipe running up inside it. Fill the tub with water and the pipe with red-hot charcoal, and when the temperature is a little short of boiling-point, get bodily in and sit down, and you have a Japanese bath. In most cases the next step is to get out again with amazing alacrity, but the Japanese sits calmly there and perspires till he is parboiled. Being the guest, I am invited to enter first, while the entire household stands round and suppresses its amusement. When I emerge, in a fainting condition, my host enters, and he is followed in time by the five servants in the order of their dignity, down to the humble "cook-boy." If there were any ladies resident in our household they would take their turn with the rest. This bath is, of course, merely to open the pores. One is not supposed to wash in it, but to sit quite still. Soaping follows for the foreigners and rubbing for the others, and the cold douche. The process when completed is delicious, cleansing, and invigorating, and far ahead of the simple "cold tub" of the Englishman at home and abroad.

"THE POLITENESS OF PARADISE."

When guests arrive, say for dinner, the politeness of paradise is turned loose. With great apparent hesitation they enter, bowing low with their hands on their knees if they are men, or dropping on their knees and touching their foreheads almost to the ground if they are ladies. The first Japanese salutation corresponds exactly to the Norwegian "Tak for sidst,"—"Thank you for the pleasure I had the last time I met you." This, however, is but the merest beginning of Japanese greeting. A conversation something after this style ensues:—

"I beg your pardon for my rudeness on the last occasion?"

"How can you say such a thing when it was I who failed to show you due courtesy?"

"Far from it! I received a lesson in good manners from you."

"How can you condescend to come to such a poor house as this?"

"How can you, indeed, be so kind as to receive such an unimportant person as myself under your distinguished roof?"

All this punctuated with low bows and the sound of breath sucked rapidly in between the teeth, expressive of great *empressement*. At last, amid a final chorus of *arigatos*, the guests come to anchor upon the floor. Various objects are handed to them to entertain them, a curio or two, a few photographs, anything, no matter what, for it is *de rigueur* in Japanese etiquette to affect a great interest and admiration on such occasions.

AT DINNER IN JAPAN.

Then dinner begins (I am describing now, of course, the hospitality we receive, rather than that which it is in our power to extend) with the production of a lacquer tray on which is a small bowl of the same material filled with soup and fish—a species of *bouillabaisse*. Having drunk the soup out of the bowl, you eat the fish with your chop-sticks. It is an error, by the way, to suppose that it is difficult to acquire the use of this Oriental knife and fork. Nothing is easier. After the fish comes a lacquer dish with four or five little heaps of food on it—a *purée* of chestnuts, a *salmi* of some small bird or wild-fowl, a few boiled lily-roots, and a mess of stewed seaweed. With the chop-sticks a small portion of each of these is lifted in epicurean alternation. Now *saké* is produced in a porcelain or silver bottle, with a bowl of water and a number of tiny cups, each holding a tablespoonful. *Saké* resembles dry sherry, and is always served warm. You never help yourself to *saké*, but the servants—usually girls—squatting in an outer ring round the diners (everybody being, of course, on mats on the floor) take care that your cup is always full. The Japanese version of "A glass of wine with you, sir," is peculiar. You empty your cup, plunge it into the bowl of clean water, move off your mat and after touching the cup to your forehead offer it upon your open palm and with a low bow to the person you desire to toast. He receives it in the same manner, with an expression of appreciation, and the servant immediately fills it for him. A few minutes afterwards he returns it with similar ceremony. With the actual drinking there is no sentiment whatever in Japan—no "Good health!" as with us, no "A la vôtre!" no "Prosit!" no "Skaal!"—the ceremony begins and ends with the passing of the cup. Nor is there any of the valour of those who "gloried and drank deep;" you drink often in Japan; it is impossible to "drink deep" in an inch of liquor. And with the valour, disappear, too, all such legends and poetry as have clustered about King Olaf's drinking-horn and the Teutonic "Becher" and the more gentle Anglo-Saxon "Loving Cup." And finally, the teetotaller may not set a gain in sobriety over against the loss in valour and in verse. It is just as easy to get tipsy out of a teaspoon as out of a flagon, and much more humiliating.

THE TOBACCO BON AND THE DANCING GIRLS.

So far the Japanese dinner is excellent. At the next course, however, most foreigners cry halt. Upon a tiny wire gridiron appear several pink and white morsels, accompanied by various Lilliputian salads and a good-looking sauce. These are raw fish, exquisite in appearance but execrable in the mouth. After them come cakes of many kinds, and tea, and finally, when you wish to retire you give the signal by asking for rice. I should have said that the "tobacco bon," a box containing a small brazier, a Japanese pipe, and a section of bamboo serving the unpleasantly conspicuous purpose of combined ash-receptacle and spittoon, is brought in at an early stage, and even when ladies are present you can smoke as many pipes of the mild and aromatic Japanese tobacco, each consisting of two whiffs, as you please. The feast is prolonged by ceaseless conversation, a thousand jests at which everybody roars with laughter, and an endless series of mutual compliments. Delicate in form and in substance, characterized by infinite kindliness and merriment, subject to strict and immemorial rules, a Japanese dinner is typical of the Japanese people. Most foreigners are delighted with it as a novel experience, and hasten to supplement it with a beefsteak or a dish of poached eggs.

One invariable accompaniment to such an entertainment here I have purposely omitted to mention—the *geisha*, or girl-musicians, who appear during dinner and dance to the *samisen* and the *biwa* and *ni-gen-king*. Tiny creatures from fairyland they are, so exquisitely dressed, so wonderfully *coiffées*, so pretty and graceful and clever and full of fun, true visitors from Oriental wonderland. These and their like demand at least a letter to themselves.

OFF TO THE LAND OF DREAMS.

Dinner brings the Japanese day to a close. The guests rise from their mats, and steal away, not silently by any means, and as ceremoniously as they entered. When the last pair of sandals has been resumed and the last *jinrikisha* has whirled away, our servants slide the heavy shutters into their places all round the house, in a trice bedrooms and beds appear, and from the waking dream of being "At Home in Japan" one passes by an easy transition into that land of other dreams where alone every wanderer is in truth at home, however many thousand leagues of sea and land divide him from what he loves.

MRS. WOOD'S LAST NOVEL.*

THOSE of us who care to preserve intact the impression we have formed of a novelist's all-round ability must necessarily feel a twinge of regret when his or her works are posthumously published without having enjoyed the revision of the master hand. What was Mrs. Henry Wood's share in "The Story of Charles Strange"? we have asked ourselves many times whilst reading the novel. It is a penalty paid by popularity that every immature conception, every chance saying, every scrap of writing, should be given to the world as soon as death has claimed the author for his own. Writers of repute really ought to weigh it well whether they do not owe it to themselves to direct that no manuscripts, except such as are admittedly ready for the eyes of the world, should be printed after their death. Mrs. Henry Wood would scarcely have allowed "The Story of Charles Strange" to appear as it stands. It is the model rough-hewn, needing only to be polished and worked upon to become as perfect as the artist knew how to make it. Mrs. Wood's forte was pathos. "The Story of Charles Strange" will never make an eye grow dim or the voice of a reader husky. Yet it does not lack elements which a little nervous writing up would speedily render deeply pathetic. We are advocating no piling up of horrors. There are no particular horrors in the book to pile up. We merely mean that human sympathy is not appealed to here as Mrs. Wood in days gone by appealed to it irresistibly. Mrs. Wood, again, would not, we believe, have allowed a word to appear several times in a sentence or two, as it does here; she would not repeat her ideas in succeeding volumes, as, for instance, when she describes Lennard in the first volume (p. 56) and again, almost in the same words, in the second volume (p. 74-5). Where, too, were the editor's and reader's eyes to have passed by so many "literals," and to have allowed Lennard to be George in one place and Edgar in another? The author seems never to have quite made up her mind on some points, such as when and in what degree Lady Level is to love her husband, or whether it was wise or not to consult Sergeant Stillingfar on the subject of Tom Heriot's escape and concealment. The execution of the book, in a word, is weak; and if Mrs. Wood wrote the story as it stands, it was evidently her first complete draft, intended to be re-read, revised, and strengthened later on. The patchy condition of the chapters is sufficient to prove this.

At the same time, those who know Mrs. Henry Wood's work will have no difficulty in detecting her hand. Mrs. Wood must have done something by her stories to make marriage less of a failure than certain newspaper correspondents assert it to be. She was for ever exposing the absurdity of jealousy and doing justice to wrongly-suspected husbands. Lady Level is a second Lucy artistically inferior Lady Isabel; Lord Level is in some respects placed in the same position as Mr. Carlisle. The idea of the story is ingenious, and well-worn materials are turned inside out to excellent purpose. The secret is not divulged until the end, and we promise readers of "The Story of Charles Strange" the pleasure of finding themselves more than once on the wrong scent. So skilfully is the main idea developed, that one or two points which strike the reader at first as blemishes, and as letting the cat out of the bag in a ridiculously ineffective way, prove to be mere ruses; and the very skill with which the ground plan of the work has been conceived adds to our disappointment that it should not have been properly elaborated. The characters are interesting. Charles Strange and Tom Heriot, Annabel and Lady Level are ordinary people enough, it is true; Major Carlen is a sort of hard-up, blustering, much-about-town Major Pendennis; Lord Level is a riddle throughout; Mrs. Brightman we do not fancy we have met before. Certainly we have never seen so painful and telling a study of a lady whose craving for strong drink has become a disease; her maid Hatch is a feminine Sam Weller, and had we not known Sam Weller, and been fully reconciled to his eccentricities of English, we should have believed a lady's-maid incapable of the grammatical ineptitude of Hatch. In connection with Mrs. Brightman's failing, Hatch relates one incident which from the manner of telling suggests that it is taken from life. She shows how a man suffering from the same weakness as Mrs. Brightman, was "always seeing things; blue and red and green imps that crawled up his bed-posts, and horrid little black devils. He used to start out of doors and run away for fear of them. Once he ran out stark naked, all but his shoes; he tore past the cottages, all down the village, and flung himself into the pool opposite the stocks. All the women watching him from their doors and windows followed after him." Though the incident is related as a novelist often relates a fact, it can hardly have happened. It strikes us as just the opposite of what a body of women would do, and the introduction of the incident is gratuitous and wanting in taste. It is pointless and nasty; and a lady's maid would not be likely to dilate on it to a young lawyer as Hatch does to Strange. Mrs. Wood's last novel is a good work, as everyday fiction goes, made the least of. "The Story of Charles Strange" appeared first under the editorial supervision of her son, now conducting the *Argosy*. It is surprising he had not an eye for some of its more striking discrepancies, discrepancies which would be bad in any one's work, but which are serious in the last effort of so tried a literary hand as the author of "East Lynne" and "The Channings."

* "The Story of Charles Strange." By Mrs. Henry Wood. Three vols. (Bentley and Son. 1888.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

"HOW TO BEAUTIFY LONDON."

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—The interesting article in Wednesday's *Pall Mall* on "How to beautify London" leads me to hope that you will give a helping word to a scheme which I have been advocating for the past year or two, and which has met with general approval. We have spent an enormous sum on the new Law Courts, and though there are adverse critics, there can be no doubt that they are a splendid pile of buildings, and they are entirely spoilt and the money spent on their decorative front is almost wasted for want of the point of view which really makes even a railway station handsome in Paris. It is as if after purchasing the Ansidei we had put it in some corridor with a lot of old cupboards and worn-out furniture. At the same time the crowded state of the Strand is a constant inconvenience, and there is a daily demand for some better means of access to these courts, which has now become an imperative necessity. The greatest London work of the Victorian epoch is the Thames Embankment; the second most splendid building is the Royal Courts. Cannot we join the two by a splendid "Victoria-avenue," starting from the great door of the courts through part of Twining's Bank and out by the London School Board offices? The only sacrifice would be the old chambers in Essex-street, and these would be replaced by far more commodious buildings, so that no one need suffer. The Middle Temple would just escape, so that we should avoid that powerful opposition; and the result would be a really splendid approach to those great buildings, and a view which would enable Londoners to see how splendid they really are.—Yours faithfully,

INNER TEMPLE.

THE CORONER AND THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Three weeks have now passed since Annie Chapman was discovered murdered and mutilated in a squalid back-court in Hanbury-street, and this, the last of a series of terrible outrages that have recently been perpetrated in Whitechapel, within a few hundred yards of each other, already promises to join the majority of undiscovered crimes of cruel London. Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner before whom the case has been investigated, may certainly be congratulated on the fascinating and astounding theory he propounded on Wednesday in his charge to the jury, though he can scarcely be congratulated on his powers of logical sequence. According to Mr. Baxter, an American gentleman called some months back on the curator of the Pathological Museum, and having explained that he was publishing a medical work, with each copy of which he was desirous of issuing an actual specimen of the part treated therein, he offered the fore-mentioned official £20 for every such specimen he could procure for him. Without wishing to appear frivolous, surely I may ask at what price a work whose "supplement" is to cost £20 is to be published at; and if the cost of production is expected to be covered by the publishing price, where a market is to be found for so costly a work? But the most ingenious part of Mr. Baxter's theory now follows. According to him, a market for such specimens of the human frame having been found to exist, the hour brings forth the man, and a ruffian is found who, tempted by the reward, hastens to procure the object of the American gentleman's desire. Did it not strike the coroner that under the circumstances the murderer left himself no possible loop hole for escape? A work published with so unusual a "supplement" must at once attract considerable notice; and, considering the world-wide excitement caused by the late murders, would the author not be immediately called upon to account for every "specimen" in his possession, the dates on which procured, and every conceivable data relating to each? Had the murderer's object been the one suggested by Mr. Baxter, would he not rather have inveigled his victim or victims into some secluded place, where his crime could have been committed without at once being detected, and therefore not only at once stopping his further depredations, but besides at once closing his market? Why, again, should he in each case have so arranged the appalling details as specially to intensify the sensationalism of his crimes and so attract the notice of the entire civilized world to them? Again, why within a few weeks commit three different crimes all almost precisely similar in their details, and all in precisely the same neighbourhood, instead, say, of committing one in Whitechapel, another in Bermondsey, and a third in Camberwell? Does this not rather show that the murderer lives in and is acquainted with the locality where the murders were committed? And yet Mr. Wynne E. Baxter remarks: "There is little doubt that the deceased (Annie Chapman) knew the place [the little back court where the murder was committed, one out of hundreds similar to it in the neighbourhood], for it was only three or four hundred yards from where she lodged. If so, it is quite unnecessary to assume that her companion had any such knowledge."

May I ask Mr. Baxter which of the two had most need of security—the woman who entered the court for an immoral purpose, or the man who, according to him, deliberately entered it to commit a terrible murder followed by a long and delicate surgical operation. But, again—which is even more astounding—Mr. Baxter asks us to believe that this human fiend, a comparative stranger, if not a total one, to the locality, at six o'clock on a light September morning, in a neighbourhood where at that hour half the inhabitants are up and hurrying to their work, quietly issues out of No. 29, Hanbury-street, "with a brown hat on his head and a dark coat on his back," reeking with blood, with every proof of the crime about his person—a crime which he has not only taken no pains to conceal, but every detail of which he had prepared with almost fiendish ingenuity so as to create excitement, and with the knowledge that within a very few hours it must be the main topic of conversation throughout the town,—and walks carelessly to some distant spot through the now fairly crowded streets, unnoticed and unsuspected, and calmly remits, probably by parcel post, the desired specimen to his American patron.—Yours faithfully,

CHARLES ED. JERNINGHAM.

September 27.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

It is difficult to see what object the Italian Government can have in view in asking the Porte to define with precision its claims to its territories in Africa, "not omitting those situated to the west of Tripoli," unless, of course, it is due to *malice prepense*, and a determination to set Turkey and France by the ears. It puts an end for the time to all hope of signing the Suez Convention. Deliberately to kick a sleeping dog in this fashion is curious diplomacy; and although the Italians are irritated about Massowah, we do not see why for the sake of that miserable little oven they should make such a commotion at the expense of their neighbours.

"Jurisconsult" (in the *Times*) certainly has Prince Bismarck on the hip. If it is treason to publish one State secret, so it must be to publish another; and therefore the Imperial Chancellor stands a confessed traitor for publishing the statement that

> His Majesty (that is, the late Emperor William I.) dreaded the indiscreet revelations which might thus be made to the English Court, that was full of French sympathies.

Prince Bismarck may indeed be cornered at almost every point of his *démenti* if it is to be regarded as a serious document subject to the ordinary laws of logic. But of course it is not. What Prince Bismarck wants to get at is, not the truth, but his enemies. In that pursuit he does not scruple even to traduce the memory of his late master. Is it not slightly futile to make much ado about the discovery that he does not scruple to commit logical absurdities either?

The account given by "G. C. S." in the *Times* of the effect of the Burmese religion on the resistance which they offer to the foreign conqueror is very interesting and suggestive. He says:—

> Their religion teaches them that death is only a change of existence. During this change there is not a moment's cessation of life, so why fear the change? All hope and expect considerable benefit to accrue to themselves therefrom, that they may get the high places they envied in their present existence and so tyrannize over those who now bully them.

What a pity it is that we cannot transplant a little of this comfortable conviction into Ireland! Unjust evictions would practically become impossible, if the peasants who fall in defending their homes felt certain that they had only to die in order to be able to avenge their wrongs upon the Clanricardes, the Plunketts, and the Balfours.

An ingenious contributor to the Berlin *Neue Musikzeitung* elaborates the theory that the character of a man is to be predicated from the special vowel which predominates in his laughter. For instance, persons in whose laughter the letter A (sound *ah*) is dominant are open, jovial, honest folk, who delight in noise and movement. "Laughter in E" is an indication of the phlegmatic and melancholic. Children almost invariably "laugh in I," and this is also observable in persons of a naïve, docile, modest or undecided character. "Laughter in O," which the writer regards as the most dignified of all the laughing tones, is the mark of noble and bold tempers. The worst of all the laughters is that in U, which is the characteristic of the misanthropical.

Archdeacon Farrar is "almost persuaded." He is not a vegetarian, but he inclines to think that he perhaps ought to be. He is much impressed, he told the Vegetarian Society yesterday, with the "simplicity of life" which the eating of vegetables induces. But is this really so? There are of course many proverbs and poetical tags to support Archdeacon Farrar's view. We all know about the simple virtues which flourish on "a dinner of herbs," and the austere genius which is nourished on beans and porridge. But in the actual circumstances of the present day, when society is organized on a carnivorous basis, the man who wants to live simply and to be bothered as little as possible about his food will surely do best by conforming to the general custom. To invent "egg steaks" and "potato chops" involves a great deal more "serving of tables" than to continue the genuine articles in beef and mutton.

Radicalism in Geneva seems to be almost as socialistic as Bismarckism in Germany. The latest proposal made by M. Favon, one of the leading Genevese radicals, is a scheme of compulsory insurance against sickness. According to this proposal (which has been referred to a Select Committee), every citizen, of either sex, above eighteen years of age, is to pay 18 f. (or, in the case of married couples, fifteen francs each) to the Sick Insurance Fund. In return for this payment, every invalid is to receive (1) gratuitous medical attendance, (2) an allowance of 2 francs a day in the case of unmarried persons, and 3 francs a day in the case of married persons. The medical attendance is to be given without any questions being asked. The daily allowance is not to be given unless the persons applying can prove that their poverty is not the result of their own "misconduct." This curious scheme has, strange to relate, been approved by a majority of the committee. But there is a general election pending in Geneva; and legislators are often wonderfully philanthropic—as the correspondent who sends this item of news remarks—on the eve of general elections.

There is an insignificant sentence in the papers this morning which will probably lead to the downfall of Sir Charles Warren. It tells us that:—

> A new order has been issued to the metropolitan police: "In all cases in which drunken persons are arrested in or near public-houses the officer making the apprehension is to note and report any facts which may tend to prove where and under what circumstances the accused obtained the liquor; and in any case in which there is sufficient evidence of the sale of intoxicating liquor to a drunken person the particulars are to be reported with a view to proceedings being taken against the publican concerned."

Excellent rule no doubt, and one which will be hailed with enthusiasm by the temperance people. But the teetotallers are but feeble folk compared with the serried strength of the publicans. Sir Charles will now be marked down for destruction. It is, however, some consolation to know that you have fallen by your virtues rather than on account of your sins.

We heartily sympathize with the Metropolitan Board of Works in desiring to place on record in readable form the history of their achievements. Whether they will succeed in securing the "intellectual giant" whom Mr. Hill believed was alone capable of the feat of making the history readable, we do not know; but the materials are interesting enough. "Officials," said the same ruthless critic, "got into so see-saw a style of writing, without epigram or wit, that a book prepared by the Board's officials would not be interesting reading." This is really to expect too much of the officials of the Board of Works. The public never expected that they would be brimming over with epigram and dazzling with wit. It did expect them to be passably honest and to keep their hands from taking bribes. Unfortunately, even this modest expectation was not fulfilled.

The Beauty Show at Spa is to be transferred to London, or rather a syndicate is being formed to establish a Beauty Show in London next spring. £500 has been already subscribed. We suppose it will be held in the Aquarium. "Ladies" who would enter for such a show will find themselves at home there; but possibly the most appropriate site for the exhibition would be between the Pavilion and the Criterion at midnight. This is the natural apotheosis of the "Beauty" craze, which began with the fashionable mistresses of princes, and has degenerated into a competitive display of physique on the part of women sufficiently devoid of natural modesty to be entered as exhibits to be stared at by a curious and impertinent crowd.

"It is the sectarian, and not the unsectarian party," says Mr. Carvell Williams, "which is trying to upset the compromise in regard to the religious difficulty arrived at in 1870." The sectarians began the game, we admit; but Mr. Carvell Williams is wrong in implying that the unsectarian party in general, and the Liberation Society in particular, is not following suit. The London Secularists, for instance, are running candidates on the lines, not of the existing compromise, but of secular education. And as for the members of the Liberation Society, they declared only two days ago that—

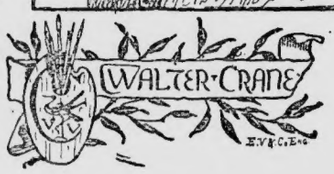
> The time has come when there should be provided in all parts of England and Wales public elementary schools under the exclusive control of the elected representatives of the ratepayers—

which is certainly a very forcible upsetting of the 1870 compromise. We quite agree with Mr. Price Hughes that the best chance of defeating the reactionary movement is to rally all the friends of popular education on the old lines.

The Archbishop of Posen, probably at a wink from the Prussian Government, to whom he owes his nomination to the See, has issued a pastoral to his clergy, in which he prohibits them from standing as candidates for seats in the Prussian Abgeordnetenhaus. The Polish priests, like the Irish, are sturdy Nationalists, and unless the Archbishop can fill up the parishes in his diocese with German clergy, the people will always resort to their pastors to represent them politically. Even the Roman Catholic *Germania*, which has contended so doughtily for the liberty of the Prussian episcopate, advises resistance to this ordinance. In Posen, it says, the priests have been for so long the trusted political leaders of the people that it can only issue in moral damage to the Church to depose them by force from their leadership.

THE ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION: WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT IS FOR.

A CHAT WITH MR. WALTER CRANE.



IT has long been the opinion of those whose pleasure or pain it is to watch the rise and fall in the condition of the applied and industrial arts that excellence in design and merit in workmanship go hand in hand with the independence and individuality of the artist. At all times—and not in Italy alone, as is sometimes said—beauty in design and execution has been secured only by throwing the responsibility upon the artificer, thus not only affording him an opportunity of eliciting that public applause now reserved for picture-painters and sculptors, but also of incurring the censure of criticism if the work is bad. That the present system is as bad a one for art and for public taste as it is good for the pockets of the manufacturer and the middleman, is now universally admitted: anonymous artistry has all the disadvantages of anonymous journalism with none of its benefits—either to the cause, the public, or the worker himself. No man in whom the spirit of art is can do his best work with the weight of the trader's yoke about his neck. No man can give his fancy full play, nor hardly respect himself as an artist, who is asked to fire so many shillings' worth of enthusiasm per week; but in justice to manufacturers it must be said that as a rule they care very little for artistic enthusiasm, or even excellence, so long as the workmanship is solid and the public will buy. It is true that one or two men of first-rate ability have risen into public notice—with foreign names to help them—the late Morel-Ladeuil, for example, and M. "Solon." But these are the exceptions, not in genius, but in fortune.

The truth of the matter is that popularity and public recognition and appreciation mean higher wages; so that the care of employers in preventing the names and whereabouts of their golden-egged geese from becoming known has much the appearance of a tacit trade combination. However that may be, the artist-designer is oppressed, being usually absolutely forbidden to exhibit his works in his own name on pain of dismissal, while the employer fattens upon the productions of his "ghost." It has been felt by many vitally interested in the industrial arts that this state of things should cease; and they determined to set themselves to find out—first, whether the lot of the artist-designer could not be improved; second, which of the firms connected with the applied arts would assist in the emancipation (by which, of course, they would indirectly benefit themselves); third, whether the artists would prove themselves worthy of such emancipation by rallying round the promoters and showing what they could do; fourth, whether the public could be interested in the movement were an exhibition of fine art-handiwork to be brought together; and fifth, whether public taste could not be thereby directly acted upon, to the manifest advantage of both public and artist. To this end a strong committee was formed by some of our best-known artist-designers—though it is noteworthy that they are not generally known in that capacity—including such well-known names as Burne-Jones, Walter Crane, Lewis Day, Hungerford Pollen, G. T. Robinson, J. D. Sedding, and William Morris, and so energetically have they set to work that on Monday next the beautiful New Gallery in Regent-street will be thrown open to the public.

STAINED GLASS SHUTTER PANEL. (LEWIS F. DAY.)

Up to this point the development of the movement was known to us. But, curious in the interests of our readers as to what the outcome of this novel exhibition would be, what the nature of the collection, and whether or not it was free from cliquism, we sought an interview with Mr. Walter Crane, the President of the Society.

"What sort of exhibition will you have, Mr. Crane?"

"A very interesting one, I think; for many of our best men and our best art producers have come forward in the most gratifying manner in the interests of art."

"But have the craftsmen as a body responded to the movement?"

"That is difficult to reply to; but I should say very well—*relatively*. You see, the men are difficult to get at otherwise than through the houses they work for. Our procedure was to send round notices to all the chief houses, but we did nothing in the way of canvassing or using pressure or persuasion. Many fine artificers have certainly held back."

"Like the slaves who declined to be released from bondage?"

"Exactly. But there may be other influences at work. For instance, not only have many men, doubtless, been deterred through their employers making no sign of encouragement, but some have quite positively been prevented by active interference. One firm—I will not tell you the name—replied to us that they did 'not see why they should advertise their workmen.'"

"Lest the man gaining a reputation should be worth more, of course, and his wage rise to his real value in the market. But surely that is little better than sweating!"

"Quite so," replied Mr. Crane; "but that is the ordinary attitude of Commerce towards Art. While the public stands listlessly by, Commerce suffocates Art."

"But there surely are notable exceptions amongst employers. The *Magazine of Art*, for instance, always gives full credit to its wood engravers by publishing the name of the engraver of every block in its pages."

"That is the certain method of getting the best work, for the men are put upon their mettle and soon get a reputation which they feel bound to sustain. The public would be the gainers. At present people have a craving—an uninformed craving, it is true—for decoration and ornament. They want it because everybody else does and because it's 'the thing;' but they don't care what it is or what it means—and precisely in that spirit is it supplied to them. To correct this state of things is one of the objects of the Society's exhibition."

"Do the names of any important art-producers appear in your Black List?"

"The chief are Gillow's, and Collinson and Lock."

"And the adherents?"

"They are numerous," replied Mr. Crane. "Minton's contribute a fine exhibit of porcelain; Maw, some splendid specimens of Staffordshire tiles; Powell's, glass; Rivière and Zaehnsdorf, specimens of bookbinding; and Jeffrey, artistic wall-paper. Then there are examples of metal-work from Longden; lamps from Benson; cabinet work and other items of furniture from William Morris; tiles from De Morgan, and goldsmith's work from Hunt and Roskell, notably a gold belt with panels representing the months, with flowers between."

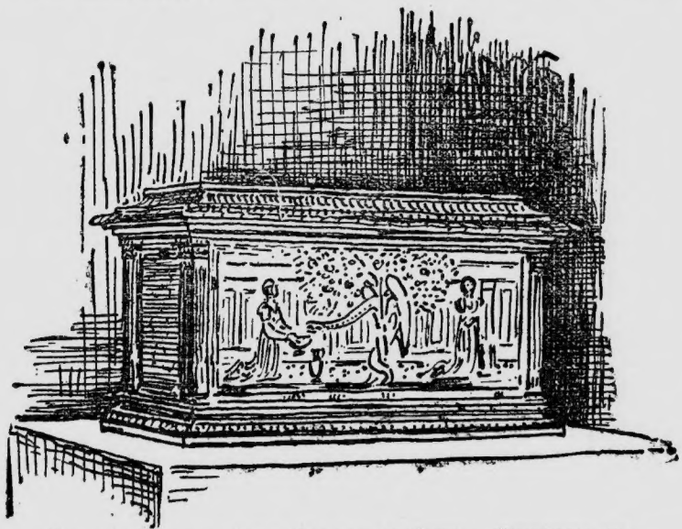
FOUNTAIN IN COPPER. (W. A. S. BENSON.)

"That does not comprise all the departments, I suppose?"

"Oh, dear no. There will be stained glass, lace, wood-carving, repoussé brass, decorative painting, needlework, and tapestries. In designs in the flat we shall be strongest. It has been proposed as far as possible to place next to the finished object the design from which it was made, so as to educate the art workman's eye, and show him the difference in effect between the flat and the round, and where, if anywhere, departure from the original idea was necessary. That may possibly be done."

"Will there be much of interest among the exhibits of individual exhibitors?"

"You shall judge, so far as my memory will serve me. Mr. Burne-Jones sends a very extensive exhibit, including his cartoons for the dome of the American Church in Rome. Then there will also be a coloured and gilt cassone by him, with the panels inscribed with lines written by Mr. William Morris. Mr. Spencer Stanhope sends a cupboard of much the



GILDED CASSONE, WITH PANELS IN GESSO. DESIGNED BY MR. BURNE-JONES.

same description. Mr. George Simonds, the sculptor, contributes a fine silver cup, with St. George and the Dragon as the *motif*. Mr. William Morris will show his illuminated MS. of Horace, done with his own hand. Mrs. De Morgan—better known to the public by her maiden name of Miss Pickering—will be represented by a bronze head of Medusa. Mr. Cobden Sanderson, a bookbinder, of great taste and talent, will show some very delightful and artistically-produced bindings. And lastly (for I need not enumerate further), there will be a mosaic by Mr. Henry Holiday, assisted by his wife, 'The Last Supper.' It is destined for an American church, and one of its merits lies in the fact that its *tesseræ* have been put in the right way—that is, from the front. As for myself, I shall show a plaster frieze, some modelling in gesso, cartoons for mosaic, and drawings for books and other things. Mr. Thornycroft is also among the exhibitors."

"Has the new departure enabled you, so far, to discover new geniuses?"

"I confess not, so far, unless I consider in that light Mr. Killock Brown, who sends a very remarkable sculptured balcony, and Mr. Whatt, who [illegible] shows a charming figure for stained glass. But once they becomes known, and is acknowledged by the public, there will be no fear of our not gathering together the rising talent. I should tell you that our catalogue will be an important feature. It will contain a series of papers on subjects connected with the exhibition. Thus Mr. William Morris will write of textiles, Mr. Benson on metal-work, Mr. C. T. Robinson on fictiles, Stephen Webb on carving and modelling, and so on."

"And you ——?"

"On decorative art, wall papers, &c. Our great object in view is that everything in the exhibition should be good of its kind—that visitors may know that we decorative artists who form the committee have admitted nothing but what is, in our opinion, in accordance with the rules and the spirit of good artistic design—that nothing will be there that is meretricious or wrong in principle."

"Then, if you establish your point, it follows that the Society will become accepted as an authority on all matters of ornament, and that the mere admission of objects to its exhibitions will impart an *imprimatur* of genuineness—as if to say, 'this is good art'?"

"I hope so; but we do not pretend to infallibility, and I do not think there can be anything absolute in art. I should be the last to set up a narrow standard of Academic correctness, but desire above all things to recognize that scope for development and individual character which gives art its vitality. But, of course, everything—not only the success of the exhibition, but of the Society itself and its objects—depends on the interest shown by the public. If they come all will be well, for if they but look they are certain, I think, to approve, not only of the objects themselves, but of the catholicity of spirit that has governed our selection. But if they don't care for art, they will at least have had the opportunity of showing it."

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

Mr. Grant Allen has in the press a work on "Force and Energy," which he wrote twelve years ago, and the main theory of which has been incorporated in Mr. Edward Clodd's recently published "Story of Creation." Mr. Allen intends to again winter abroad this year, seeking, like Lord Tennyson, "lands of summer across the sea."

* * * * *

Mr. Wemyss Reid has undertaken to write the letter-press for the article on "Portraits of Mr. Gladstone," which is to appear in an early number of the *Magazine of Art*. Mr. Reid, by the way, having flung his firebrand into the Gladstone-Chamberlain-Forster-Parnell discussion, has just started for the Italian lakes. He agrees, I suppose, with Lucretius that it is sweet to stand on firm land and watch others tossing on the stormy seas of controversy.

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The force of fashion can surely no further go. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons have just issued an *édition de luxe*, with illustrations, of President Cleveland's message.

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Speaking of *éditions de luxe*, I am reminded that Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. are about to publish a very attractive edition of "The Essays of Elia," edited, with an introduction, by Mr. Augustine Birrell, and illustrated with etchings by Mr. Herbert Railton. Not the least attraction of this edition will be the fact that it will be not on "large paper" but on small, and thus be suited to the pocket or the hand instead of to a reading desk.

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The *magnum opus* of Dr. Moore, the learned Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, is now approaching completion, and will shortly be issued—curiously enough—by the Cambridge University Press. It is an exhaustive work on the textual criticism of the Dante "Commedia."

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The North German Lloyd Steamship Company are about to issue an official handbook, which among other things will contain an account of the formation and growth of the company. The book is edited by Mr. Thomas Rhodes, and will be published by Messrs. Keller, Wallis, and Co.

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"With all due deference to M. Alphonse Daudet," writes a correspondent, "I cannot help thinking that he commits a twofold blunder in stating that Théophile Gautier called music the 'most disagreeable of noises.' It is, on the face of it, incredible that that graceful poet and appreciative musical critic could have been guilty of such an utterance. But the elder Dumas *did* call music 'the most *expensive* of noises.' *Dis*honour to whom *dis*honour is due, if you please. M. Daudet!"

X. Y. Z.

At Home and Abroad.

Great preparations are being made at the Vatican for the reception of the Emperor, and the interview between the Pope and William II. is expected to be of the most friendly character.

A Pesth telegram announces the arrival last evening of the Prince of Wales, who will proceed on Monday to Miskolcz and inspect the hussar regiment of which he holds the honorary command.

The Bulgarian agent in Roumania, while travelling between Giorgevo and Bucharest, has been insulted by the colonel commanding the garrison of Giorgevo. The Bulgarian Government has demanded satisfaction.

The Paris Prefect of Police has forbidden the newspaper hawkers to cry the news in the streets. They must confine themselves to calling the names of the papers. For some days past the bankruptcy of the Panama Company has been one of the catchpenny cries.

An ultimatum has, a Calcutta telegram says, been sent to the Hassanzai tribe of the Black Mountain, demanding the surrender of the head man Hashim Khan and a payment of 5,000 rupees. Time has been allowed till the 2nd of October for a reply.

Advices from Afghanistan, received at Calcutta, state that when the Ameer's troops reached Haibak on the 17th they found Ishak Khan had withdrawn his force to Tash Kurgan. He had left Khanabad in the charge of the Mir of Kataghan, one of his stanchest adherents.

The *Journal de Bruxelles* is informed from Paris that Count Nigra, Italian Ambassador at Vienna, said recently, in the course of a conversation—"I expect a general conflagration. We shall, of course, be beaten, but we shall get back Nice and Savoy."

An English training squadron, consisting of the corvettes *Volage*, *Calypso*, *Active*, and *Rover*, under the command of Commodore Markham, cast anchor at Kiel yesterday, and will remain there for a few days.

The paradings of the Salvation Army in Neuchatel has been prohibited, owing to the repeated disturbances to which they have given rise.

The medical report on the mental condition of Gasnier, the man who, on the 28th ult., shot at an official in the German Embassy in Paris, establishes the fact that the prisoner was not responsible for his actions.

In Houghton Woods, Yorkshire, have been found eight specimens of the *goodyera repens*, an old Arctic plant, which grew chiefly in the north of Europe, and flourished in the fir forests of North Britain. A specimen of this plant has only once before been found in England.

At the adjourned licensing sessions at Brighton yesterday, the proprietors again applied for a spirit, wine, and beer licence for the new Brighton Alhambra, and, in the alternative, for a wine and beer licence, and both applications were refused.

A harvest thanksgiving service and dedication of a reredos in terra-cotta, the gift of Sir Henry Doulton, took place last night at Lambeth parish church. The Bishop of Rochester preached the sermon, and said that the structure had received the sanction of the Bishop's court.

The new railway line from Wimbledon to Putney, which will supply direct communication with the West-end of London jointly by the London and South-Western and the Metropolitan District Companies, is now nearly completed, and is to be opened next month.

At Dewsbury yesterday Herbert James was charged with stealing a mail bag containing £6,000 in money and securities from a train between Batley and Leeds. The prisoner, who was formerly a Sunday-school teacher, is said to have indulged in betting and bookmaking. He was committed for trial.

At the Middlesex sessions yesterday Henry Richard Bolding was found guilty of obtaining several articles of jewellery by means of false pretences, and the assistant judge sentenced him to eight months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Speaking at Manchester last night, Sir James Fergusson, M.P., said there had been no time within the last three years when foreign affairs had looked so peaceful as now, and when there was less fear of an interference with the peaceful advance of industry and commerce.

Some concern has been created on board the *Vernon*, the torpedo school in Portsmouth Harbour, by the disappearance from the library of a work on torpedoes of a most confidential character. Every effort is being made to trace the book, and the house of a suspected person has been searched by the police, but without the discovery of anything to justify the suspicion.

Mr. Pickard, M.P., and other officials of the Yorkshire Miners' Association yesterday issued a circular to all the collieries in the country, asking the lodges to ballot at their rooms, and the non-union pitsteads to hold meetings forthwith, to ascertain the feeling of the men respecting giving notice for an advance, the result of the ballot and voting to be forwarded to the association.

The reports published regarding the differences created between Turkey and Greece by the seizure of Greek sponge-fishing vessels in the Ægean Sea are declared in official circles at Constantinople to be greatly exaggerated. The Porte has sent strict orders to the local authorities at Chios to desist from persecuting the Greek fishermen.

The arrangements for Mr. Goschen's visit to Aberdeen were yesterday definitely settled. Mr. Goschen will deliver his principal address on the evening of Tuesday, the 30th of October, and Lord Fife will preside on the occasion. On the following morning, Mr. Goschen will be presented with addresses from Unionist Associations throughout Scotland.

At Bow-street police-court yesterday Charles Kempton was charged, on remand, with cruelty to a horse by working it while in an unfit condition. The prisoner alleged that he had bought the animal only twenty-four hours before from Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son. He was going to take it to his brother's farm near Cambridge, and did not intend to use it for London work. The magistrate inflicted a fine of 10*s.* and £2 2*s.* costs.

Mr. Biggar, M.P., has issued a letter in which he gives a flat denial to Mr. Chamberlains's statement that the Parnellites, from the lowest to the highest, made profit out of their "patriotism" and were a "kept party." He states that the greater number of his colleagues never got money for their parliamentary services or expenses, while the disbursements made to any of them have been barely sufficient to recoup them for the outlays necessarily incurred in the performance of their public duties.

In reply to a question of a correspondent as to Mr. Gladstone's views on the power of the Press, the right hon. gentleman writes: "I rate the value of the free Press very high, but the sentiment you inclose could not have been mine. If asked by a foreign visitor I should tell him that in my opinion the balance of good done by the Press in home affairs is enormous (and especially that to public men its criticisms are invaluable); but that I have not so favourable an opinion of its average action in foreign affairs."

THE DIARY SENSATION IN BERLIN.

WHO WAS THE CONTRIBUTOR?

It seems certain, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, that, in order to obviate the disagreeable consequences of contumacy, the publishers of the *Deutsche Rundschau* have revealed to the Government the name of the person who communicated to them the text of the diary. This person, though alluded to in general terms, has not yet been publicly named; but I have every reason to believe that he will turn out to be Professor Dr. Geffcken, of Hamburg, who, leaning as he does to the Conservative side of Liberalism, enjoyed the confidence of the late Emperor Frederick. Dr. Geffcken lived in London several years, as he had previously done at Berlin, in the capacity of Hanseatic Minister-Resident, and is a frequent contributor to English magazines on German politics. It will be the main object of the criminal investigation which has now been set afoot to discover the motives that underlay the publication of the journal. It is not yet certain on what clause of the Penal Code the Public Prosecutor will elect to take his stand, but it will probably be the article referring to the betrayal of important State secrets, which provides for a minimum punishment of two years' penal servitude, or for six months' confinement in a fortress when extenuating circumstances can be proved. It remains to be seen, however, whether any case at all can be made out against the incriminated party, *car il y a encore des juges à Berlin, et aussi à Leipsic.*

Meanwhile, in spite of all the reasons alleged against the genuineness of the diary by the Chancellor, it is safe to say that there is not one person in a hundred in Berlin, or even in a thousand, who refuses to believe implicitly that the Emperor Frederick wrote down, with his own hand, everything which is now ascribed to him. Slight errors of time, place, and fact may have crept into the journal, but that does not invalidate its general genuineness and credibility, so it is universally argued. Universally, that is to say, apart from furious partisans like the *Post*, whose statements have caused much painful sighing and headshaking, as well they may. The fact is that people here seem to be losing their heads altogether over this diary question and all its issues. The police made a search in the publishing offices of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, but without making any discovery.

ZANZIBAR TRIBES SWARMING TO THE COAST.

THE SULTAN'S AUTHORITY IN ABEYANCE.

Telegraphing from Zanzibar, the *Times* correspondent says:—A steamer has arrived here from Kelwa with the following news: On Friday last two Germans and eleven servants were killed by the insurgents, of whom twenty-one were killed. The insurgents have openly renounced allegiance to the Sultan, on the grounds that he has no power to transfer their country to the German Company. The German officials from Mikindani and Lindi have arrived in Zanzibar, having been saved, thanks to the good offices of her Majesty's Anglo-Indian subjects.

Thus, after one month's existence, the German Company has been driven from all points, save Bagamoyo and Darhalaam, both of which would be untenable if the men-of-war were withdrawn. The Sultan's authority is everywhere in abeyance, trade is temporarily ruined, and many commercial failures are impending.

The tribes are descending on the coast in immense numbers; but it is reported that they are hampered by the want of arms and ammunition, owing to the British Consul-General having temporarily forbidden their export from Zanzibar.

There is an unconfirmed report that a German naval officer has been killed at Kelwa.

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN: REINFORCEMENTS ON THE WAY.

According to the reports of spies and deserters the rebel loss was very heavy on Thursday, the fire from the *Gannet* doing great execution. The enemy's position remains the same, except that they have advanced the trenches. The telegraph ship *John Penner* arrived at Suakin yesterday. Her electric light will be used to ascertain the Arabs' position at night. The fire from the rebels continues as before.

Another Egyptian battalion, under Colonel Hickman, has left Alexandria for Suakin. The excellent spirit of the men was shown by the fact that there was not a single absentee, and that seven men not recalled from furlough joined the regiment of their own accord as the train was about to leave the station. The following officers started for service at Suakin: Lieutenants Martyr, Machell, Prinsep, and Cotton, and Veterinary Surgeon Beech.

An official despatch received in Cairo from Suakin states that the enemy are extending their trenches and daily strengthening their position. The garrison fire was unable to dislodge them, and they would, therefore, have to be driven out; but the present force, together with the battalion starting for Suakin, were insufficient to effect this purpose. The military officials consider further reinforcements necessary before the offensive can be taken.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE QUESTION.

A correspondent has elicited the following expressions of opinion on the African slave trade question from Mr. Chamberlain and Sir James Fergusson:—"Mr. Chamberlain has no doubt that the only effective remedy for slavery is to be found in the spread of legitimate commerce, enabling the people to secure subsistence by the production and transport of ordinary articles of trade. With the advance of civilization and the introduction of Europeans, progress in that direction will be hastened, and slavery is likely to disappear. The effect of the extension of British influence in Africa is certain," in Mr. Chamberlain's opinion, "at no distant time to put an end entirely to the slave trade, which still exists in so great a part of the Dark Continent." Sir James Fergusson says: "It is not believed that there has been any considerable increase in the slave trade, but there has been a shifting of its area to the region of the lakes. The new Sultan of Zanzibar has done all in his power to discourage his subjects from engaging in the slave trade, and the European Powers are co-operating for its repression. The policy of the British Government is to establish powerful trading companies, whose competition would ultimately exclude persons dependent upon slave carriage."

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Four Gold Medals awarded.

TURKISH INFLUENCE IN NORTHERN AFRICA.

AN ITALIAN NOTE AND ITS REFUSAL.

The diplomatic contest in Constantinople concerning the Suez Canal Convention has taken a new shape. The draft protocol containing the declaration of the Ottoman interpretation of Article 10 of the Convention, which it was proposed to append to the Convention, was returned to the Porte by the Sultan, who disapproved of its form, and it was understood that the Porte would sign the Convention as it stood, and abandon the project of an explanatory declaration. At this juncture Baron Blanc, the Italian Ambassador, presented to the Porte a remarkable Note, which determined the Porte to reconsider the matter. The following is a translation of the most important paragraph in the document:—

> Italy, who, according to her historic traditions, continues to affirm the principle, conformable to the interests of Islam, of the autonomy of the populations, Mahommedan as well as Christian, and of the non-intervention of religious rivalries, would see with satisfaction the Ottoman Empire lay claim to all its rights in Africa. She has given proof of this in the negotiations of last year concerning Egypt, and she would be prepared to give a new proof by consenting to sign the protocol in question on the one sole but absolute condition that the Porte specify with precision in that document the places on the shores of the Red Sea and Mediterranean, not omitting those situated to the west of Tripoli, on which the Ottoman Government is minded to assert its rights of sovereignty.

The Porte (says a Reuter's telegram) refused to accede to this demand, stating that by compliance with it Turkish rights in Tunis would be compromised, and if it was desired to trace a frontier line on the west of the Ottoman possessions in Africa, this would have to be done on the eastern frontier of Algeria. The Porte has consequently abandoned the idea of a protocol and will sign the Suez Canal Convention, despatching at the same time a circular to the Governments of the Powers explaining its own interpretation of Article 10.

BANK SWINDLERS ON THE CONTINENT.

The *New York Herald* (Paris edition) says:—Within the past few days the Paris police have succeded in laying hands on a number of forgers and counterfeiters who have been operating extensively in their midst. The men in custody are, for the most part, lesser lights in the world of fraud; but straws show how the wind is blowing; and there seems every reason to believe that Paris and the other great European capitals are infested with a band of most accomplished bank swindlers, who are carrying on their "financial operations" over the Continent with masterly skill, if not with entire rectitude. These deep scheming individuals are represented as perfect gentlemen in appearance, elegantly dressed, full of accomplishments, charming talkers, lavish with their money, and in general possessed of all those winsome qualities which are indispensable in a "confidence man."

A WHEAT "CORNER" AT CHICAGO.

Another wheat "corner" has been developed in Chicago, and, for the time being, it looks as if it had succeeded. According to the New York correspondent of the *Standard*, Mr. Hutchinson, a grain dealer at Chicago, owns, practically, all the wheat there, amounting to over two million bushels. Speculators are also under contract to deliver large amounts which they do not possess. This condition of the market was not known on Wednesday, when the trading was tranquil. On Thursday prices of September wheat bounded from 104 to 126 cents per bushel, and yesterday it reached 150. Speculators wanting to buy wheat to cover their sales for a fall formed a queue, like buyers of tickets at a theatre. The New York market was also excited, but only to a limited extent, and it would appear that there has been a partial break in prices. Foreigners who export wheat are said to be losers to the extent of two million dollars.

MR. BIGGAR'S REPLY TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The following communication has been circulated by Mr. J. G. Biggar, M.P.:—"My attention has been called to the dishonest criticism of the Irish parliamentary party by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and others of his type. Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Nottingham, is reported to have said:—'This is the first time in the history of Ireland—I believe it is the first time in the history of any agitation that has called itself patriotic—in which every leader of the agitation, from the highest to the lowest, has profited by the agitation. The influence of Mr. Parnell at the present moment depends wholly upon the fact that he is the channel through which flow, for the support of the Irish party, the subscriptions from the servant-girls of America. The Irish party is a kept party.' Now, in common with my co-treasurer, Mr. Justin McCarthy, I can give the foregoing an authoritative denial. The greater number of the Irish members have never got any money whatever for their parliamentary services and expenses, and the disbursements made to any of them have been barely sufficient to recoup them for expenses actually incurred in the performance of their onerous duties. I know, perhaps, more intimately than any one alive, the personal affairs of the Irish party, and I say unhesitatingly that I believe each and every one has been financially a loser by his connection with parliamentary life, and I know that some have been very heavy sufferers."

THE RUMOURED LEGAL CHANGES.

A London correspondent states that the revival of the report that Lord Esher is about to resign the Mastership of the Rolls, and to be succeeded by Sir R. Webster, is a pure piece of speculation. Such an event is certainly not immediately contingent, nor is it likely that Lord Esher will retire as long as his health permits him to retain his seat on the bench. The assertion that Mr. Finlay will become Solicitor-General is utterly unfounded. The hon. member will have great difficulty in retaining his seat as a Liberal Unionist, but if he appeared before the electors as a Tory Solicitor-General his rejection would be certain.

THE NORTH LONDON INSTITUTE SCHEME.

A meeting was held at the Clerkenwell vestry-hall last night, the Rev. J. H. Rose, M.A., the vicar of Clerkenwell, presiding, to promote the project for providing technical and recreative institutes in the boroughs of Finsbury, St. Pancras, Islington, and Hackney. The estimated cost of erecting and endowing one such institute in each of the four boroughs is £400,000, or £100,000 for each building. Of the total expense the Charity Commission are pledged to contribute from City parochial charities' fund at their disposal £200,000, providing a like sum is locally raised. The chairman explained that it had been decided by the provisional committee already appointed to have a general committee of an unlimited number, and a general executive council, consisting of forty representatives from each borough, who should elect from among themselves five members to represent them on the central executive committee. Forty gentlemen were accordingly selected to represent Finsbury, and the meeting was adjourned.

For FEUILLETON, see page 13.

FOURTH EDITION.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IN DANGER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—Some alarming reports have been in circulation here to the effect that during the artillery practice at the Steinfeld ranges, near Felixdorf, yesterday, the Emperor Francis Joseph was for a moment in serious danger.

The *Fremdenblatt* this morning gives the following account of what actually passed:—"Towards two o'clock in the afternoon the Emperor gave orders for the bugles to sound the 'cease firing.' A contrary wind bore away the sound of the signal, so that a battery of artillery posted about a thousand yards to the rear failed to hear it, and fired another shot, although the Emperor had ridden forward with his suite to inspect the target. It must, however, be mentioned that his Majesty was hidden from the view of the officers in charge of the battery by a depression of the ground. The projectile struck the entrenchment aimed at, but it could not anyhow have touched the Emperor and his suite, as they were not in the line of fire. The warning signal was immediately repeated to the battery, and orderly officers were also at once despatched to prevent all further firing. All danger was, therefore, at an end."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 28.—The yellow fever epidemic shows signs of decreasing in virulence, and a more hopeful feeling prevails. Eighty-five fresh cases have been reported during the past twenty-four hours, being a decrease of forty-seven on the number recorded yesterday, while only five deaths are announced.

THE AWARDS AT THE BEAUTY SHOW.

SPA, Sept. 29.—The jurors of the Beauty Show have given their awards. They have assigned the first prize of 5,000 f. to Mdlle. Berthe Soucaret, aged eighteen, of Guadeloupe, and the second, of 2,000 f., to Mdlle. Angele del Rosa, aged sixteen, of Osborne.

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The report of the prefects of departments on this year's harvest is officially published to-day, and shows the following results:—The area sown this year with corn amounted in extent to 7,055,161 hectares, as compared with 6,967,466 hectares last year, giving a yield of 96,430,002 hectolitres, against 112,456,107 hectolitres, or, measured by weight, 73,180,362 quintals, against 87,794,682 quintals in 1887. The area sown with rye was 1,614,685 hectares, against 1,624,297 hectares last year, yielding 21,895,562 hectolitres, against 23,676,713 hectolitres, or, by weight, 15,711,511 quintals, against 16,941,0,0 quintals.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

Colonel Graham, in his telegram of the 27th to Calcutta, says:—"We found the Rajah's mother occupying the palace at Chumbi. Beyond securing papers the palace was not interfered with. One brass field gun was captured, together with several smaller pieces." A private telegram states that there was no fighting after the capture of the passes. Rinchagong and Chumbi were taken without any opposition being encountered. The total number of the enemy amounted to 11,000. In their flight they threw their weapons and impedimenta into the Mochu at Rinchagong. Many maunds of powder, and large quantities of swords, arrows, and saddles were found. Colonel Bromhead is doing well."

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND ALL HANDS.

The Cunard steamer *Adriatic*, which arrived at Queenstown last night from New York, brings intelligence of the loss of the Clyde built steamer *Wasp*, with all hands, thirteen in number, during the Cuban hurricane on September 6, when on a voyage from Atilla to New Orleans.

THE PARNELL FUND AND INQUIRY.

To-day the Parnell Defence Fund amounts to £5,068, including £300 from the Nationalists of Belfast. The London correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* understands that Mr. George Lewis has effected service in London upon Mr. Richard Piggott, late proprietor of the *Irishman* newspaper, of a subpœna requiring his attendance for an examination before the Commission of Inquiry into the *Times*' charges and allegations.

MR. AND MRS. KENDAL IN A NEW PLAY.

A Manchester correspondent telegraphs:—At the Theatre Royal, Manchester, last night, Mr. and Mrs. Kendal produced for the first time on any stage a new play by Mr. Pinero, entitled "The Weaker Sex." The plot turns mainly on the fact that the daughter of Lady Vivash (Mrs. Kendal) has met abroad and fallen in love with a former sweetheart of her mother, who is still passionately attached to him, notwithstanding that eighteen years have elapsed since she sent him off in a tiff, and that in the meantime she has married some one else now dead. To find relief for her sorrows the mother has joined some women's rights advocates, whose eccentricities afford much merriment. There is a powerful scene when the mother finds that her daughter's lover, passing under another name, is none other than the man she hopes still to woo herself, but in the end she helps to secure him for her daughter and promises her hand to a faithful admirer, Dudley Silchester (Mr. Kendal). There is not a little inconsistency in the plot, which shows a decided weakness at times, and without a further remodelling the play is not likely to achieve fame as one of the best of Mr. Pinero's works.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM IN STUTTGART.
ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME.

In no Prussian town could the Emperor William have been more warmly, more frantically, welcomed than he has been in the Swabian capital, which he reached on Thursday night from Detmold. The King himself was at the station to receive his guest, whom he conducted to the Schloss in a carriage and four. The city was decorated with banners and bunting, and presented a striking scene of civic and military pomp; enormous cheering crowds filled up all the streets and thoroughfares, Chinese lamps and other means of illumination make the town look like a sea of dancing light, the Via Triumphalis from the station to the Rathhaus was lined by 23,000 citizens, scholars, and others, more than a dozen bands discoursed music, white-robed maidens offered bouquets, a choral society serenaded the Emperor with patriotic songs, the "Wacht am Rhein" resounded on every side, and all Stuttgart, harbouring as it did thousands upon thousands of loyal country folk and curious strangers, was filled with wonder and acclamation. Yesterday morning, amid the booming of cannon and the joyful tolling of bells, the Emperor and the King of Wurtemberg drove forth in a carriage and six to make the tour of the city, followed by a procession of twelve equipages containing their suites. In the Stadtgarten the Emperor was again presented with bouquets by a bevy of ladies, and back through dense acclaiming crowds the party returned to the Schloss, there to crown the occasion by a grand banquet of 170 covers. The health of his Majesty was proposed by King Charles in the following words:—

"I drink to the health of his Majesty the German Emperor, at whose visit we so greatly rejoice. I wish that God may grant him a long and prosperous reign, for the happiness of the Imperial Family and the welfare of our German home."

In reply, the Emperor said:—

"I heartily thank your Majesty for your kindly words; but I thank you more particularly for your Majesty's gracious invitation which has afforded me the opportunity of coming into this beautiful country, which enjoys under your blessed rule so visible a prosperity, which, even in the Middle Ages, supplied Germany with so many famous rulers, and which was the cradle of my fathers. You must know that South German blood flows in my veins, as in those of each one of you. Actuated by these sentiments, I drink to the health of your Majesty."

After this the Emperor went on to Constance, which was reached at 10.30 P.M. His Majesty was received at the station by the Grand Duke of Baden. The principal military and civil authorities were presented to the Emperor, who then, with the Grand Duke and his son, drove in an open carriage, amid the acclamations of the crowd, through the square in front of the station to the harbour, where the Royal party embarked on board a special steamer for the Island of Mainau, for a brief visit to his Imperial grandmother and his uncle and aunt the Grand Duke and Duchess of Baden.

A RUSSIAN SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

Experiments are being made on the Seine, near Issy, with an electrical and submarine torpedo-boat made for the Minister of the Navy, and at his own expense. This engine of war is constructed of sheet iron, shaped like a cigar, having a length of 4 metres 50 centimetres, and a diameter of 1 metre 60 centimetres. Its electrical current is generated by Shanschieff's bisulphate of mercury batteries, which have the advantage of not being liable to rapid exhaustion, and have more force than any other kind. The motor is a dynamo of Edison's of a new sort, light and compact. This boat can be made to dive and to take an undulating course in the water. Large scissors project from the prow, which are intended to cut torpedo wires. They are worked by machinery from within. Compressed oxygen is stored in tubes of peculiar construction, and in sufficient quantity to make it easy to keep the boat some time under water. This model has been obtained from Russia. It was adopted by the Russian navy a short time ago, after it had been tested at Cronstadt.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL IN MANCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

The memorial window which has been placed this week in the Manchester Cathedral was unveiled to-day. The window consists of five lights and tracery, and is in memory of the last days of the defence of Khartoum. Gordon is the central figure of the composition, and is surrounded by his fellow-sufferers, who look appealingly to him, while his own gaze is turned to the desert and the Nile, seeking vainly some sign of human help. Above and around are angels bearing crowns and palms. It was the wish of the donor to introduce prominently the figure of Gordon in some such scene as that depicted, but on account of the surroundings in the cathedral the idea had to be subordinated to the laws of ecclesiastical art. The result is a pleasing decorative design, which yet fully carries out the original intention, any purely secular treatment being successfully avoided. The artists, Messrs. Wilson and Whitehouse, 3, Vernon-place, Bloomsbury, London, have had the advantage of the assistance and advice of Miss Gordon and some of the intimate friends of the late general, and the work has met with their cordial approval. The donor of the window is Mr. C. J. Schofield, J.P., of Whalley Range.

IN A CYCLONE IN MID-ATLANTIC.

The *City of New York*, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday from New York, brings intelligence that before leaving that port all the in-coming steamers reported having encountered the cyclonic storm that passed off to sea early this month, after doing such havoc in Cuba and Eastern Mexico. The *Anchoria* and *Arizona* both met the storm in mid-Atlantic. The experience of the *Anchoria* was the more severe. She passed but little north of the storm's centre. Captain Brown reports that he was first struck in latitude 52 deg. 23 min., longitude 38 deg. 8 min., by a fresh breeze from the east, that blew with constantly increasing force from Tuesday evening until half-past ten at night, when it assumed the force of a hurricane. The sea rose rapidly with the wind, and at midnight the ship was headed into the wind, and her course changed to meet the waves. She shipped heavy seas constantly. The last struck her at half-past three o'clock on Wednesday morning, when fully 700 tons of water came aboard, and washed completely over the bridge. A forward lifeboat on the port side was stove in. Captain Brown was on the bridge, with the second officer, at the time; but they escaped injury. The storm moderated on Wednesday, and the wind shifted to north-north-west; and the *Anchoria* then resumed her course. Captain Brown reports that after he got out of the storm there were heavy cross-seas that had each a well-defined motion. As an instance of the extraordinary height and force of the sea, he says, the effects of it were experienced until he reached Sable Island, a distance of six hundred miles; so that from the time he first encountered the storm he did not get out of its area for about 1,000 to 1,200 miles. For several days thereafter stiff gales were experienced.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE NONCONFORMISTS.

The other day the members of the Methodist New Connection at Hawarden decided to renovate their school, and applied to Mr. Gladstone for pecuniary aid The right hon. gentleman responded to this appeal not only with the desired assistance, but invited the circuit minister to the Castle to luncheon, and introduced him to Mr. Morley, who was then on a visit to the ex-Premier.

WOMEN AS SOLICITORS.

A case of peculiar interest to lawyers, and particularly to all who are interested in the forward movement of women, will come up for hearing in the Palace of Justice at Brussels on Monday. Briefly stated, it is as follows:—Mademoiselle Popelin, a graduate of the Brussels university, will present herself, with a number of male graduates, at the opening of the court, and will claim to be enrolled a solicitor. It is generally expected that the Procureur-General will oppose her taking the oath and being enrolled, in which event the lady's sponsor, M. Guillery, will plead on her behalf before the Court of Appeal. In taking the oath, the "Docteur en droit" undergoes a term of three years' probation, during which time the young solicitor must, without charge, defend in the courts such poor clients as may bring cases for his advocacy. At the end of that time the tested solicitor has his name "written on the board," or is enrolled, when he becomes "avocat près la Cour d'Appel."

SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG CHEMIST.

Mr. James Berryman, a young chemist, of Belfast, died yesterday at his mother's house at Holywood. Late on Thursday night he was reading in bed, and then attempted to extinguish the lamp by blowing down the chimney. The lamp exploded and set fire to his night-dress and bed-clothes. He was terribly burned, and some hours afterwards died in intense agony.

THE GRESHAM LECTURES.

The lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham will be read to the public on the following days in English at six o'clock each evening in the theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, in the following order:—Physic (Dr. E. Symes Thompson), October 2, 3, 4, and 5; rhetoric (Mr. J. E. Nixon), October 9, 10, 11, and 12; astronomy (Rev. E. Ledger), October 16, 17, 18, and 19; law (Dr. J. T. Abdy), October 30 and 31, and November 1 and 2; geometry (the Dean of Exeter), November 5, 6, 7, and 8; and music (Dr. Henry Wylde), November 13, 14, 15, and 16. In consequence of the death of Dr. Burgon, the Dean of Chichester, no lectures on Divinity will be delivered this term.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The annual convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain is being held in Birmingham to-day. The annual report shows that the League has made great progress since it was established in 1883. In that year fifty-two branches were formed, and this number has increased, until at the present time there are no fewer than 595. The income has risen from £391 in 1884 to £2,789 in the year with which the receipts deal. The increase in the number of members shows that whereas there were only 4,600 in 1884, there are now 32,747. A public demonstration will be held in the town hall in the evening, under the presidency of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and among the speakers announced are Messrs. Justin McCarthy, Biggar, Sullivan, J. O'Connor, and others.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

The London office of the Colonial Bank of New Zealand have received cabled advice from their head office at Dunedin that a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum has been declared for the half-year ended August 31 last, and that the sum of £4,275 of undivided profits has been carried forward to next half-year.

After providing for the interim dividend and the debenture interest of the year, the net revenue of the Central Uruguay Railway Company of Monte Video for the year ended June 30 last shows a balance of £57,048 out of which the board propose to repay to the reserve fund the sum of £3,896 temporarily transferred to revenue for the financial year 1886-7, and to pay a dividend of 7s. per share (making with the interim dividend paid in April last 6 per cent. for the whole year) upon the share capital of the company, carrying forward a balance of £5,551.

The directors of the Nundydroog Gold Mining Company (Limited) have declared a dividend of 9d. per share on the fully-paid shares, and of 4½d. on the shares on which 10s. per share shall have been paid, payable on October 8. We understand that this dividend has been declared out of the profits accrued for the half-year ending Juue 30 only.

The annual report of the Pearl Life Assurance Company (Limited), presented at the meeting held at the offices yesterday, stated that 391,965 polices were issued during the past twelve months, representing a new annual premium income of £153,559. The total income amounted to £239,413, and exceeded that of the previous year by £20,565, while the premium income on the policies in force on the company's books at the termination of the financial year amounted to £261,837. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., payable in two half-yearly instalments—the first on Monday next and the second on the 30th of March, 1889.

To-day, in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Glasgow, Canon Harrison, of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds, was consecrated Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway in presence of a large congregation.

It is reported in Dover from Ostend that the Ostend boat last night ran down a vessel in the Channel and three lives were lost.

The Boulangist agitation has been resumed in Paris. At a meeting held last night the proceedings were very stormy, and a vote of confidence in the General was unanimously passed.

The Council of King's College Civil Service Club will give a soirée at the College on Wednesday evening next from 7.30 till 10.30.

Mr. Harry Furniss will give his new lecture on "Portraiture, Past and Present," at the Birkbeck Institution on Wednesday evening next.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach left London yesterday for the Continent. It is understood that his visit abroad is in connection with his eyesight, and for the benefit of his general health.

Mrs. Sarah Farley died at 420, Commercial-road, E., on the 24th inst., at the age of 101. She was born at Worthing in June, 1787, and lived there for several years. In 1864 she had an annuity granted her, having lived for over thirty years in the service of a family at Brighton.

The Academical Board of Trinity College, London, announce the inaugural address of the session by the warden (the Rev. H. G. Bonavia Hunt, Mus. Doc., F.R.S. Edin.) for Tuesday evening, October 9. Subject: "Music of the Victorian Era" (first Queen Victoria Lecture), preceded by a short students' concert.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL DULL.—QUOTATIONS LOWER.

There is less demand for money this morning than there was yesterday, but a good inquiry is still experienced, owing to the requirements in connection with the end of the quarter, and short loans are worth from 3½ to 4 per cent. The withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England yesterday, and anticipations that a further considerable sum will be taken in the immediate future for the Argentine Republic, prevent any easing off in the rate of discount, which is still quoted 3⅞ to 4 per cent. for three months' bank paper. Early next week the India Council will be taking money off the market, but the borrowing from the Bank the last few days will help operators to some extent in meeting this demand, and the market will be easier than it otherwise would have been.

Stock Exchange operators show little disposition to enter into fresh commitments this morning, and in the absence of active dealings there is rather a weak tendency, due to some extent to the high rates for money ruling. There is little feature of special interest, the majority of the changes being of a fractional character. Home Government funds are dull, so far as Old Consols are concerned, but "Goschens" are the turn harder. In the English Railway market a general decline is shown, except in the case of Great Eastern, North British Deferred, and Hull and Barnsley. The last-named continues to receive a considerable amount of speculative attention, and has now risen to over 36. Caledonian stock has been rather freely offered, and shows an appreciable relapse. Foreign Government Bonds are a little irregular, but the variations in no instance exceed ¼. Latest telegraphic advices from Buenos Ayres report a further advance in the premium on gold to 48 per cent. American Railroads are quiet, but the tone is good, and almost all the movements are favourable. Part of the rise marked in Lake Shore shares took place after official hours last night in "the street." Grand Trunk stocks have again fallen, and Mexican Railway issues are weak. De Beers Diamond mining shares have been bought, as also Primitiva Nitrate shares.

The Stock Market at New York yesterday opened strong and active, and continued so throughout, with good buying all round, but free liquidation on long accounts. The general list was sluggish, and moved very little; but Vanderbilt and Gould stocks were very strong, and marked advances extending to 1¾. The market closed active and strong, at the highest.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

In Home Railways.—*Improved*: Hull and Barnsley ¼, Great Eastern and North British Deferred ⅛. *Declined*: Sheffield Deferred ⅜, Brighton Deferred ⅜, Caledonian ¾, Metropolitan and South Eastern Deferred ¼, Great Western, District, and North Eastern ⅛.

Among Foreign Stocks.—*Advanced*: Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16, Egyptian Preference and Mexican ⅛. *Declined*: French Four and a Half per Cents., Portuguese, Uruguav, and Buenos Ayres Cedulas ¼, Egyptian Daira ⅛, Hungarian Gold ⅛, Turkish Group 2⅛, and Group 4 1-16.

American Railroads.—*Risen*: Lake Shore 1¼, Wabash Mortgage ½, the Preference ⅛, Louisville and Nashville ⅜, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio First Mortgage, Pennsylvania shares, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Erie shares ⅛, the Second Mortgage ¼, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Northern Pacific Preference, Ontario, Philadelphia and Reading and Union Pacific shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Central Pacific ⅜, and Denver Ordinary ⅛.

As regards Canadian and Foreign Railways.—*Higher*: Nitrate shares ⅝, and Canada Pacific ⅛. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First Second Preference ⅝, the Guaranteed ½, the Second and Third Preference ⅜, the Ordinary 1-16, Mexican Ordinary and Second Preference ¼, the First Preference ⅛, and Lombardo-Venetian 1-16.

De Beers Diamond shares are up ¾, Primitiva Nitrate shares ½ (28½ to 9½), Mason and Barry and Rio Tinto 1-16, but Suez Canal shares are down ¼, Namaqua and Allsopp.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for August show a decrease of 41,196 dols. over 1887, and the expenses an increase of 14,593 dols. The earnings of the Coal and Iron Company for August were 458,445 dols over those for 1887, and the expenses 653,046 dols. more.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The actual stock is 300,000, including 173,000 Americans, 71,000 Indian. The market this morning opened with an idle tendency. Probable sales, 3,000 or 4,000. Spot prices firm, as also are futures.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols	100⅛	⅜
New Consols 2¾	97⅛	⅛
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅛100	
LocalLoan Stock	102	3
New 2½ per. Cent	94¼	¼
India 3½ per Cent.	104¾	¼
Do. 4½ p. c. Rs.	72	½
Egyptian Guar.	99¼100¼	
Met. Bd. Wks. 5½	111	12
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101	2
BirminghamCrp.Stk.	110½	11
Liverpool	110¼	¾
FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argentine 6 p. c.	100	2
Do. Hard Dols	73	4
Do. Treasury	99	100
Austrian Gold	91	3
Do. Silver	87	9
Brazilian 1875	103	4
B. Ayres 6p. c.	102	4
Do. Cedulas I.	64½	5
Chilian 4½ p.c.1885	100	2
Costa Rica A.	92	4
Do. B.	91¼	2¼
Egypt. State Dom.	101¼	¾
Do. Unified	84⅛	⅜
Do. Preference	102⅝	¼
Do. Daira Sanieh	70⅛	⅜
French 3 p.c. Rnts	82¼	¾
Do. 4½p.c. Rnts	103⅜	4
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	81¼	2¼
Hung. Gold Rente	83¼	⅛
Italian	95¼	6
Mexican Converted	39⅞	40⅛
Peruvian 5 p.c 72	15⅛	⅜
Do. 6 p.c.	16½	¾
Portuguese	64	¼
Russian 1873	98½	⅛
Spanish 4 p. c.	74⅞	5
Turkish 1854	100	2
Group 1	25¼	6¼
Group 2	15¼	16
Group 4	15⅛	⅜
4½ p.c. 1871	85¼	6
5 p. c. Defence	97½	8
5 p. c. Priority	81	3
Uruguay Unified	75¼	¾
Virginia Funded	41	2
U.S. 4½ p.c.	109	10
BRITISH RAILWAYS		
Caledonian	113⅜	⅝xd
Great Eastern	71⅛	⅛
Great Northern	117	18
Ditto A	103	4
Great Western	151⅛	⅜
Hull and Barnsley	36	½
Lane and York	119¼	20¼
Brighton(Ordinary)	142	5
Do. A	131½	¾
Chatham(Ordinary)	24¼	¼
Do. Preference	103	½
North Western	170⅛	⅞
South Western	138	9
Manchester & Shef.	72	4
Do. A.	37¼	8¼
Met. Consolidated	75	⅝
Do. Land Stock	70½	1½
Do. District	35	¼
Midland	134⅜	5⅛
North BritishPref.	75⅛	⅜
Do. Def.	50⅛	¾
North Eastern	160¼	1
North Stafford	111½	12½
South Eastern	133	5
Do. Deferred	111⅛	13⅛
FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
Canada Pacific	59¼	60⅛
Cen. Pacific Share	36	½
Chic. Mil. andSt. P.	69½	¾
Denver&R.Grande	20⅛	⅜
Do. Pref.	55	½
Illinois Shares	121	2
Lake Shore	106	½
Ohio & Mississipp.	25¼	6¼
Louis. and Nash.	61⅜	⅞
Mex. Cen. Bonds	67¼	8¼
Miss. Kan. &Texas	12¾	13¼
N. Y. Cen. Shares	112	½
New York Ontario	17⅛	⅛
Erie Shares	30¼	1
Do. Sec. Mort.	104¼	¼
Norfolk&West. Pre	58¼	½
N.Y.P.&O. 1st M	43	½
North. Pacific Pref	62⅜	3⅛
PennsylvaniaSh.	57¼	¼
Phil. and Read. Sh	26⅜	⅛
UnionPacificShares	63½	4
Wabash Preferred	28¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	45⅛	6½
Grand Trunk Sh.	11¼	⅜
Do. First Pref.	68⅞	9⅛
Do. Second Pre	48	½
Do. Third Pref.	27¼	½
Do. Guaranteed	71	½
Mexican Ordinary	49½	¼
Do First Pre	122⅜	⅜
Ob. do. 2nd Pref	81⅜	⅜
Lombardo-Venetian	9⅛	⅛
Varna 3 per cent	7¼	⅛
Nitrate Railway	27½	¾
BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	133¾	14¼
City Bank	201½	1½
Consolidated Bank	7¼	8¼
Imperial Ottoman	111¼	⅞
London and County	85½	6⅛
Union of London	40	1
London and West.	66½	7½
London Joint Stock	39	40
Nat. Prov. of Eng	43	4
Stand. Bak. S. Afric	51	2
MINES		
Indian Consolidated	3⅜	½
Mysore shares	3⅛	⅜
Ooregums	1 11 16	13 16
Cape Copper	5 11 16	13 16xd
Namaqua	3¼	4
Mason and Barry	12⅛	¼
Rio Tinto	23⅛	⅛
Montana £1 shares	1⅞	⅛
De Beers	31	¼
Kimberley Cent	35½	¼
TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES		
Anglo-American	48¼	¼
Do. Pref.	80½	1⅛
Brazilian Submarine	13¼	½
Direct Unit. States	10⅛	⅜
Eastern	12¼	½
Ditto Extension	12⅛	13⅛
United Telephone	13¼	¼
Globe Teleg. Trust	7⅞	⅛
TRAMWAYS ETC		
London Gen. Om.	198	203
London Street	13	14
London Tramway	13½	14½
North Metropolitan	17	18
WATERWORKS.		
ChelseaWaterworks	260	5
East London	197	202
Grand Junction	124	8
Kent	270	5
Lambeth	261	6
New River, New	349	54
S'thwrk.&Vauxhal.	166	71
W. Middlesex	263	70
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	250	4
Imp. Continental	210	13
South Metropolitan	306	11
BrushElecLt(£4pd)	3¼	⅛
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	8⅛	¼
Guinness and Co.	310	12½
Hotchkiss	10⅛	⅜
Bryant and May	13	¼
Spratt's Patent	9¼	10
P. and O. Steam	65	8
Royal Mail Steam	64	7
Nat. Discount Co.	11½	12
Hudson's Bay	19½	20
Suez Canal	88¾	⅝
E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
London and St. K.	43	5

CHELSEA AND THE SCHOOL BOARD ELECTIONS.

A meeting will be held in the Kensington Town Hall on Wednesday evening next, under the presidency of Mr. Edmund Routledge, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Liberal Division Committee for the Chelsea District on the pending School Board elections, and to make a final selection of candidates who when chosen will receive the united support of the Liberal and Radical party in the five boroughs. A crowded meeting at the Kensington Liberal Club last Wednesday, representing twenty-one clubs and associations, determined to support three candidates at the next election, and a strong central committee, it is believed, will be formed to promote the election of those selected.

DEATH OF MR. GAMBIER PARRY.

Mr. Gambier Parry died suddenly at his residence, Highnam Court, Gloucester, this morning, from heart disease. He was an artist and an author of works on art. Much of the modern ornamental painting in Gloucester Cathedral and Tewkesbury Abbey was done by him. He built Highnam church on his estate in memory of his first wife, and most elaborately decorated the interior. He was the father of Dr. Hubert Parry.

THE LATE MR. ALFRED ROBERT COOKE.

The grave will close this afternoon in Highgate Cemetery over the body of Alfred Robert Cooke, a journalist of no mean repute and of varied experience, belonging to a family connected with the press. He was always as warm a Liberal as he was an ardent High Churchman, and after leaving the *Nottingham Journal* he became associated with the *Daily News*, but he has been best known as sub-editor of the *Guardian*; while to his intimates it was an open secret that a great portion of the first page of the *Church Times* was from his pen. He was shy, and strangers found him somewhat difficult to get on with, but when once known his sterling good qualities were apparent. He was a constant attendant at the meeting of the two Convocations, and had only missed two of the long series of Church Congresses; while at every Church meeting of consequence his was a familiar figure. No man connected with the press had such an intimate acquaintance with the Bishops and leading Church dignitaries, by whom he was implicitly trusted.

AN OFFICIAL AND ROSE-COLOURED VIEW.

Sir James Fergusson, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, addressed a meeting last night in Manchester. Speaking upon foreign affairs, Sir James said there was no period within recent years when England had been completely on good terms with all the nations of the world. Judging by the signs of the times, he thought he could say with hope and confidence that there was no time within the last three years when foreign affairs had looked so peaceful as they looked now, when there had been less apprehension of an interruption of the peace of the world, and consequently less fear of an interference with the peaceful advance of industry and commerce. He believed that some credit rested with Lord Salisbury's Government for this state of affairs. Lord Salisbury had fulfilled the most sanguine expectations formed of him. He had called for no sacrifice of British capital or British blood, but he had settled some great questions and established peace and confidence with our neighbours.

CENTENARIAN MOUNTAINEERS.

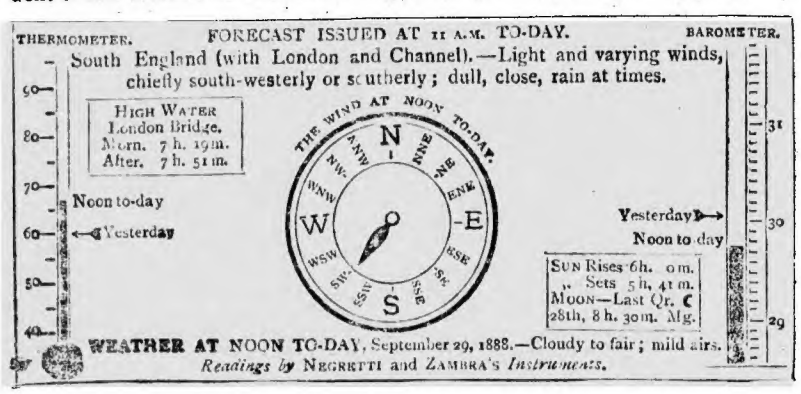
A few days ago the French papers were making quite a fuss about the extreme old age of M. Chevreul, who has just entered his one hundred and third year. Centenarians are, however, quite common among the hardy mountaineers of Dalmatia, Montenegro, and Albania. Every mountain-hamlet has its quota of hale and hearty eighteenth-century relics. At Miljevci, in the neighbourhood of Sutomore, the oldest female inhabitant is 106; and in the same part of the country, at Misics, there is a hard-working labourer who has seen his 110th birthday. Quite recently a man aged 101 walked for four hours from Misics to Antivari, straight over the rocky mountain paths, to post a letter which he had written in his native dialect to his son at Constantinople, and to get the address put in Turkish so as to ensure its safe delivery. One old fellow—quite a hero among his rustic neighbours—can give a graphic description of the "burning of Moscow," which he witnessed when serving under Napoleon I.

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY IN VIENNA.

An international exhibition of amateur photography, held in connection with the Emperor's Jubilee, will be opened in Vienna by the Archduchess Maria Theresa, the patroness of the exhibition, on Monday next. If evidence were required that photography had become a fashionable amusement it would be found in the entries for this novel show, the exhibitors belonging for the most part to the aristocracy of most of the continental countries. Many exhibits have been sent from London, Liverpool, Leicester, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. The exhibition has, indeed, assumed far larger proportions than was anticipated.

THE NEW ROUTE TO TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway Company's new route to Tunbridge Wells was inspected yesterday by Mr. J. P. Bickersteth and Mr. R. Jacomb Hood, directors, who were accompanied by Mr. Allen Sarle, general manager, and several of the principal officers of the company. This new line will form an important link to the Brighton Company's system, and will be opened for public traffic on Monday next. This line runs through Oxted and Edenbridge, via Groombridge to Tunbridge Wells. Sir Edward Blount, president of the Western of France Railway, accompanied the inspecting party.



A YEAR'S WORK AT THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

Sir Edmund Hay Currie writes to the *Times* to-day giving a brief history of a year's work at the People's Palace and the influence of that work upon the East-end of London. He says:—

"October 3 will be the first anniversary of the beginning of active work at the People's Palace, and it may be interesting to briefly glance at some of the results of the first year's operations. Something like a million and a half of people have visited the institution during this time, and the numbers who have been actually at times turned away from the doors for want of sufficient room would increase these figures considerably. In addition to the day technical school for poor boys, the evening technical, art, science, and general classes, the free library, the gymnasium, the swimming bath, the various clubs and societies, the regular bi-weekly concerts and entertainments, and the Sunday organ recitals, there have been held several flower shows, a dog show, a cat show, an apprentices' exhibition, a workmen's exhibition, a coopers' exhibition, a poultry show, a donkey and pony show, a series of treats and entertainments for poor children, and just lately a picture exhibition and six weeks' fête, attended by 300,000 persons paying 1*d.* each. Every one of these shows and exhibitions has been a complete success, and such buildings as are already erected have been filled to repletion and all without the slightest mischief or ill behaviour. Seventy thousand people have attended during one week, and over 27,000 in one day. The swimming bath, the generous gift of the Earl of Rosebery, has been filled day after day. The library, albeit inadequately stocked with books, could not be more successful. The great Queen's Hall has been packed by thousands nightly who came to listen to good music. The gymnasium can scarcely hold the young fellows who swarm there nightly for physical improvement. Vacancies in the girls' dressmaking classes are eagerly watched for. Such results speak for themselves, and no better argument can be found to back those gentlemen who are making such praiseworthy efforts to establish similar institutions in other parts of London. The People's Palace is no longer a dream—no longer 'an impossible story.' It stands among us and is daily achieving the purpose for which it was provided, or rather those parts of it are which the generosity of the public has as yet provided." Sir Edmund concludes by stating that much of the structure is still wanting, even now that the institution has emerged from the chrysalis of scheme and taken its place in the forefront of practical facts. The site is only partially paid for. Many of the buildings are merely temporary erections. To build these essential portions of the establishment permanently and complete the link between the erection of the buildings by the public and the endowment for maintenance by the Charity Commissioners and Drapers' Company a sum of at least £25,000 is required in addition to the amount required to complete the purchase of the site, and until this sum (an appeal for which is now being made) is raised the work going forward at the People's Palace must necessarily proceed in a somewhat cramped and crippled manner.

GOOD WORK AT THE "VIC."

The artisans' classes at the Royal Victoria Hall, in Waterloo Bridge-road, will commence on Monday. On Tuesday the certificates gained by the students during the last session will be presented after the "Science Lecture." Science lectures by eminent scientific men will be given each Tuesday evening during the month of October, and a ballad or operatic concert on each Thursday evening. Popular artistes have been engaged to take part in the concerts, and Mdme. Antoinette Sterling will sing at the first on October 4, and Mr. Sims Reeves on October 18.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR ON VEGETARIANISM.

Archdeacon Farrar attended a conference of vegetarians in London last night, and said that, although he was not himself a vegetarian, he admitted that vegetarianism was a perfectly sound, perfectly healthy, and perfectly tenable mode of life. He strongly sympathized with the vegetarian movement on many grounds, and amongst others because it might tend greatly to diminish the amount of meat that was ordinarily eaten. He was certain that the amount of general health would be enormously increased if more moderation were observed in regard to eating as in regard to drinking. He thought that many of the grounds on which vegetarian claims were founded, and which were set forth in the pamphlets issued by the society, were deserving of more respectful attention than they had as yet received. He believed all would agree that the general adoption of vegetarianism would improve the health, not only of individuals, but of the community at large. The simplicity of living which vegetarianism inculcated he also regarded as a strong recommendation, more especially in view of the hard times that were before us. He sympathized with the movement because, among other things, it was undoubtedly among the means that were available for reducing the poverty which prevailed among our people. He believed it was calculated to diminish the terrible curse of drink, if the remedy were adopted even but partially, so proving a great benefit to the community at large, and the working classes in particular. He thought much might be done in the direction of the movement if more attention were paid to the cultivation in this country of fruit, as well as to the production of eggs, milk, and honey; and he recommended that the society should have two branches—one a temperance and the other a teetotal branch—so as to embrace a wider area of sympathy, support, and success in carrying out the objects it had in view.

ANOTHER SALFORD SCANDAL.—At the meeting of the Salford board of guardians yesterday the chairman said he had received a letter from a gentleman occupying a high official position, enclosing an anonymous letter revealing a matter of serious moment, and worthy of investigation. The matter was so serious that he asked the board to appoint a sub-committee to investigate it privately, and report to the board whether they should take public action.

LORD SHAFTESBURY'S STATUE.—The statue of the late Lord Shaftesbury, executed by Mr. Boehm, has been placed upon its pedestal in Westminster Abbey, and arrangements have been made with the Dean for its dedication on Monday afternoon next, at four o'clock. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has undertaken the duty of unveiling the statue, which stands in a prominent position by the western door of the Abbey. The day selected for the ceremonial is the third anniversary of the late Earl's death.

A VICAR ON THE DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT.—The Rev. F. Minton, vicar of Middlewich, Cheshire, presiding last night at a meeting addressed by Mr. Brunner, M.P., said Liberals had the greatest cause for congratulation on the democratic spirit which every month was becoming more apparent among workmen. They had not yet crushed out injustice in Ireland, but they had stirred the people to consider what should be done for the benefit of all. There was no more useful gospel than the gospel of discontent. The world was not meant for privileged parasites, and therefore working men should combine to hasten the social revolution.

"IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"

ANSWER: NOT TO THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH"!

After a run of seven weeks, the *Daily Telegraph* withdraws to-day the popular *pièce de résistance* for the Recess, and allows Mrs. Mona Caird to sum up the controversy which she began. The *Daily Telegraph* in a leader says that it has received more than 27,000 communications on the subject, only a small proportion of which it printed.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" SUMS UP.

It sums up the controversy thus—"The consensus of the letters is overwhelmingly strong against early marriages. Our law ought, we think, to forbid marriages to young men under twenty-one, and to young women under nineteen. Among the working classes especially this would produce, we believe, an excellent effect. Then, also, it is clear to our mind that the Law of Divorce must be enlarged to permit dissolution of marriage for desertion, for lunacy, for confirmed inebriety, for conviction of disgraceful crimes, as likewise for established incompatibility of temper and temperament, such as a just and prudent judge would admit to be adequate. That the marriage Service as it stands calls also for alteration has been abundantly demonstrated by these letters; and the sooner his Grace the Primate finishes with the Athanasian Creed and turns his attention to the passages in that service which shock young minds and discord older ones—the better!"

WHAT MRS. MONA CAIRD SAYS.

The following are the more important passages in Mrs. Mona Caird's letter:—

What seems to me most satisfactory is the consciousness frequently displayed of the need of reform not only in the marriage laws but our home-life and social intercourse.

And now for a brief summary of the reasons for failure or success given by the correspondents. Reasons for failure: Husbands' clubs, ill-temper, a pretty wife, living beyond your income, want of due submission on part of wife, nagging, not being "happy-faced," not having a smile of welcome always ready to receive husband on his return (this reminds one of the famous burglar disarmed by a smile), marrying the first comer for want of social opportunity, marrying girls who are young ladies, marrying girls who are not young ladies, being selfish, being poor, having headaches, not keeping accounts, feeling tired, saying you think the home you came from preferable to the home you came to, making your husband's friends miserable, drinking, incipient softening of the brain, a tendency to homicidal mania, and so on in endless variety.

Among the causes of success are to be noted a taste for preparing dainty dishes for your husband, not telling him of his faults, reforming him very gradually, having a charmingly-decorated table in a cheerfully-arranged room, being dainty in appearance, kissing your husband with rapid certainty whenever he shows the slightest tendency to be unpleasant. The exasperation which such conduct would cause in some people ought to be taken into careful consideration, lest tragedies ensue from following of this advice.

A PROPOSED GUILD FOR SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

And now we come to the letters on home life and social intercourse. Would that every one of them were taken to heart and acted upon! A reform in these departments going hand-in-hand with the establishment of juster laws is what is imperatively needed. Where law could only bring about improvement of conduct by restrictive action I would abandon legal help, and fall back upon social reforms. "A Young Man from the Country" complains of his isolation, and that of many others in his position, and says that no one holds out a saving hand, so that the temptations to "go wrong" are almost overwhelming. The matter is of vital importance, and I wonder sometimes if it would not be possible to set going a guild or society to be formed by all those who desire to take steps in the improvement of home and social life. An organization, however simple, enables individuals to use their energies and carry out their intentions who would otherwise be isolated and helpless. The guild would take for its basic ideas—(1) the importance of more frequent meetings on simple and friendly terms of men and women, discountenancing of course all silly ideas about expected proposals and love-making whenever there appeared the slightest signs of interest and liking: such interference with human relations would be regarded as vulgar and undignified; (2) the encouragement in each family of the special tastes of its members, and the establishment of interesting occupations of some kind or other, according to the taste and abilities of the family. One family I knew used to have weekly lectures and discussions of a most amusing nature, each member providing a short discourse in turn, requiring a certain amount of reading and thought in its preparation, which led to the collection of a school room library and other additions to the interests of the home. Besides lectures, concerts, exhibitions of sketches of work, and a thousand other things, might be given, the idea lending itself to indefinite expansion. With regard to social intercourse, the members of the guild could organize among themselves or with their neighbours plans for weekly receiving of friends, without ceremony and without further refreshment than the usual after-dinner tea and coffee. In the guild and association we need, as a first step, the offer of some one who would organize it. Would that I had space to collect together all the admirable proposals made in these letters. Mr. A. F. Barfield's suggestion to build homes where children could be fed and educated on payment of a sum by the parents, might, if adopted, prove a boon to children, whether their parents were divorced or undivorced, happy or unhappy.

A FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE ON MARRIAGE REFORM.

There are projects in plenty for affording greater facilities for divorce in cases of insanity, drunkenness, penal servitude, &c., also proposals for the abolition of actions for breach of promise of marriage, and for making illegitimate children legitimate to the mother. All these measures seem to me just and necessary. "Solicitor" puts the case for legal reform very clearly; while, as a means of focussing all the force evoked by this controversy, we have the letters of Mr. J. Paynter Allen, secretary of the Marriage Law Reform Association, Parliament-street, proposing to hold a conference during the autumn session, and inviting all who are interested in the movement to give their support. I would urge upon every one to regard this Association as the active centre of the movement, and to endeavour to cause all others that may be in process of formation to affiliate themselves to this one body, so that the line of action determined on may represent the collective opinion of the whole country. Branches could be established, if necessary, after the conference.

THE IDEAL OF THE REFORMERS.

The principle towards which modern reforms in marriage ought to point is the frank recognition of the equality of all subjects, male and female, before the law, and also the recognition that every member of the community ought to be free to enter into what contract he pleases, provided he injures no other individual, and does not interfere with the welfare of the community. It seemed to me better that England should rave for a while about the dreadful things which this principle, if suddenly and unwisely applied, might undoubtedly involve, than that the principle itself should not be proclaimed, or that the present injustice which causes misery to so many should be overlooked on the ground that the exceptions must suffer for the rest of the community.

FREE MARRIAGE NOT FREE LOVE.

But now it may be well to state once more that there has been misunderstanding of my meaning about free marriage. Had I meant a union intentionally temporary I should not have used the word marriage. The State has to choose which form of union it will ratify and enforce for those couples who may apply for its protection, and it naturally chooses what must be called the national or the monogamic form of union. We cannot ask a State to register and protect any union which does not propose to be for life, dissoluble only when the terms of the contract are broken. If caprice were guarded against by decreeing, as Mr. Lowe suggests, the lapse of a year between the notice of a desire for divorce (subject to contract) and the divorce itself, I see no reason for believing that the free contract system, properly managed, would cause more frequent divorces than now take place; that is, supposing the social reforms to be going on at the same time, a condition necessary to the full success of all legal improvements.

LEASEHOLD MARRIAGE.

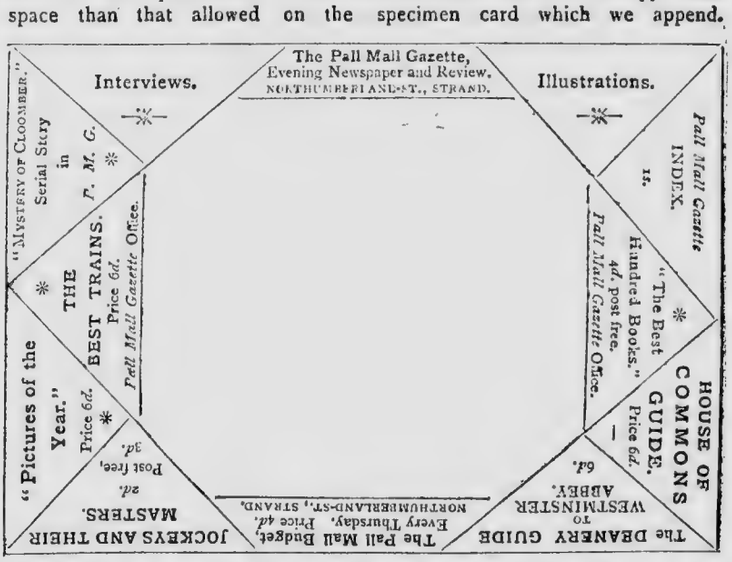
The plan of having marriages terminable at will in ten, fifteen, or twenty years does not strike me as inherently impossible, but it has the evil effect of seeming to lower the ideal of national monogamy, and would, I think, be far less satisfactory than making marriage a life-long union dissoluble according to the terms of the contract. The State would have to reject certain reasons for divorce if they were so trivial as to imply an intention to evade the law and to form an intentionally temporary union under the ægis of the State. Incompatibility of temper, however, must, I think, certainly be allowed as a reason if the pair can satisfy the court that it exists. A German correspondent tells us that this cause is sufficient in his country; yet we do not hear that in Germany there is a perpetual divorcing and remarrying, as we are told would be the case if such a reason held good here

THE FIRST STEP.

The first step for us to take, as it seems to me, is to alter the divorce laws as radically as public opinion will permit, and to reform the other laws affecting marriage at the same time and in the same degree. Then, as soon as possible—simultaneously if it can be—to offer a choice of several legal contracts to the couple to choose from. Later on would come the entire freedom of contract—subject only to the limitation specified—and thence gradually the entire redemption of marriage and the dying out of prostitution.

A FARTHING LETTER-CARD.

A POSTCARD for a farthing is surely cheap enough. The Post Office cannot sell a card of decent thickness for less than eightpence per dozen, but we have before us the particulars of a plan by which they can be retailed at a farthing each. The secret lies in the subsidy which is to be provided by the advertising community, the space round the border of the card being let out for this purpose. Voluminous correspondents may regard the whole available surface as only too small for the purposes of letter-writing, but it is considered that for a great proportion of the purposes for which the post-card is utilized a deduction can very well be made. The prince of post-card writers, Mr. Gladstone, has written to the promoters of the project under date September 22, 1888:—"I shall watch your experiment with interest, and I shall be glad if it operates as a corrective of the extravagant price now charged to the Government for post-cards, since in that case it must extend the consumption, and thus enlarge the revenue. I should be glad to have a few specimens." This communication did not occupy more space than that allowed on the specimen card which we append.


The Pall Mall Gazette, Evening Newspaper and Review, NORTHUMBERLAND-ST., STRAND.
Interviews.
Illustrations.
"MYSTERY OF CLOOMBER." Serial Story in P. M. G.
Pall Mall Gazette INDEX. 1s.
THE BEST TRAINS. Price 6d. Pall Mall Gazette Office.
"The Best Hundred Books." Price 6d. post free. Pall Mall Gazette Office.
"Pictures of the Year." Price 6d.
HOUSE OF COMMONS GUIDE. 6d.
Post free, 3d.
The DANBURY GUIDE TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY.
The Pall Mall Budget, Every Thursday. Price 4d. NORTHUMBERLAND-ST., STRAND.
JOCKEYS AND THEIR MASTERS. 2d.

With respect to the revenue, the Post Office should certainly make a good thing out of the scheme. The cards are supplied and the printing of the advertisements undertaken by the projectors (the Farthing Letter Card Company, Limited); and the Post Office, in addition to receiving a halfpenny for each card, charge 1*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 for the trouble of printing the stamp on the address side, which should more than recoup the department. In order to retail the cards at a farthing the company will have to bear a loss of £1 2*s.* 4*d.* per thousand in addition to the cost of the cards and printing the advertisements, which may amount to something like 4*s.* per 1,000. This is the amount which the advertisements must produce, with profits in addition. The company has entered into an agreement with Messrs. Shelley and Co., advertising contractors, of 5, Leadenhall-street, for letting all the advertising spaces on the cards, they agreeing to take a minimum number of 100,000 cards a week for three years. This seems a large number, but the sale of post-cards in the United Kingdom reached last year a total of 180 millions.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30,

A New Grand Spectacular Drama, entitled

THE ARMADA:

A Romance of 1588.

By HENRY HAMILTON and AUGUSTUS HARRIS.

MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY, October 6.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and TO-NIGHT at 9,

Mr RICHARD MANSFIELD.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES of

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

Preceded at 2 and at 8 by LESBIA, Classical Comedy in One Act, by Mr. RICHARD DAVEY. Lesbia, Miss Beatrice Cameron.

MONDAY NEXT, October 1, A PARISIAN ROMANCE. Mr. MANSFIELD as the BARON CHEVRIAL.—Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily from 10 to 5.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE THIS DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINÉE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3 Doors open at 2.30.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING, at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 160th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, Banister, B Harrison, K. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, and Miss Vane.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 65th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Helen Forsyth, O. Nethersole, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.45, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

TERRY'S THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)

(Acting Manager, Mr. H. F. BRICKWELL.)

The smallest and coolest Theatre in London, constructed entirely with stone and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout with electricity.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A. W. PINERO'S New Three Act Domestic Drama, SWEET LAVENDER. 197th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, T. C. Valentine, Bernard Gould, F. Kerr, Sant Matthews; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, Eva Wilson. Doors open at 8. Carriages 11. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Seats at the Libraries and Box-office, open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.

GAIETY THEATRE.

"SHE." A great success.

Manageress, Miss SOPHIE EYRE.

"SHE." EVERY EVENING at 8, a Romantic Play from the celebrated Novel of H. Rider Haggard. Miss Sophie Eyre as She. MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open daily from 10 till 6. Prices from 1s. to £4 4s. Manager, Mr. EUGENE C. STAFFORD.

COURT THEATRE.

(Proprietors, Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)

Open for the Season under the management of Mrs. John Wood.

TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, will be performed (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare) an adaptation of LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, by SYDNEY GRUNDY, entitled MAMMA. Preceded at 8.0 by an original play by CHARLES THOMAS, entitled HERMINE. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,011. NOTICE.—On and after Monday, October 1, the performance will commence at 8.15. MAMMA at 9. Doors open 7.45.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEDGER.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.40, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF.

At 8.30, punctually, DOROTHY. (737th Performance.)

Mesdames Marie Tempest, Florence Perry, Harriet Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, E. Grifin, and C. Hayden Coffin. Musical Director, M. Ivan Caryll. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open from 10 till 5.

MATINÉE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ITALIAN EXHIBITION.

In Concert Hall and Theatre, FRATELLI PRANDI'S MARIONETTES, "RODOPE" and "THE LIVING SKELETON," at 3 and 7.30 P.M. The NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINISTS at 4.30 and 9 P.M.

SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.0 THE MIKADO, Japanese Opera. By W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. At 7.30, MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Box-office open 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

SAVOY.—LAST NIGHT of THE MIKADO TO-NIGHT. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY, at 2.30. On Monday and Tuesday in next week the Theatre will be closed.

SAVOY.—On WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, will be produced a NEW and ORIGINAL OPERA by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

COMEDY THEATRE. — TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, Mr. T. G. Warren, Mr. Wilfred Draycott, Mr. W. F. Hawtrey, Mr. Walter Everard, and Mr. W. Lestocq. Miss Cissy Grahame, Miss Maria Daly, Miss Caroline Elton, Miss Kate Lee, and Miss Vane Featherston. Preceded by, at 8, THE SPY, by CECIL RALEIGH. Business Manager, Mr E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS, TO-NIGHT, at 9. MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.—COMEDY THEATRE.

AVENUE.—Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.—This Theatre, re-decorated, upholstered, and renovated throughout, and entirely lighted by electricity, will OPEN for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON on MONDAY NEXT, October 1st, when will be re-produced PLANQUETTE'S celebrated comic opera, the "OLD GUARD," with new scenery, new costumes, and new effects, supported by Mr. Arthur Roberts, Mr. Alec Marsh, Mr. Joseph Tapley, Mr. M. H. Grahame, Mr. Leon Roche, and Mr. J. J. Dallas. Miss Giulia Warwick, Miss Carrie Coote, Miss Clara Graham, Miss Nellie Woodford, and Miss Annie Halford. Increased orchestra and chorus, conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded by a new operetta entitled QUITS, composed by Mr. JOHN CROOK. Doors open 7 0. Operetta 7.15. Opera 8. Carriages at 11. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5 o'clock.—R. D'ALBERTSON, Acting Manager.

FREEMAN THOMAS' PROMENADE CONCERTS, THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN. THIS EVENING, at 7.30. Admission, 1s. Grand Orchestra (150 performers). Leader, Mr. Carrodus. Conductor, Mr. A. Gwyllym Crowe. Vocalists THIS EVENING:—Mdme. Rose Hersee, Mdme. Patey, and Mr. Henry Piercy. Mr. John Radcliff (Solo Flute); Mr. A. Smith (Solo Cornet). Prices of admission, 1s. to £3 3s. Doors open 7.0. NOTE.—MONDAY NEXT, Vocalists—Miss Anna Williams and Mr. Barrington Foote. Mr. Carrodus (Solo Violin).

OPERA COMIQUE.—GREAT SUCCESS.

Lessee and Manager, F. J. HARRIS.

TO-NIGHT, at 8.30,

A new Comic Opera entitled

CARINA.

CARINA.—GREAT SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT,

At 8.30.

Music by JULIA WOOLF.

Libretto by E. L. BLANCHARD and CUNNINGHAM BRIDGMAN.

Musical Conductor, AUGUSTE VAN BIENE.

Produced by CHARLES HARRIS.

CARINA.—GREAT SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT,

At 8.30.

Mesdames Camille D'Arville, Josephine Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Flora Wilmot, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge.

Dresses by Mdme. Auguste and Miss Fisher.

Designs by Wilhelm.

CARINA.—GREAT SUCCESS.

TO-NIGHT,

at 8.30.

Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, Guise, Eric Thorne, Halley, and Charles Collette.

Dresses by Alias.

Designs by Wilhelm.

OPERA COMIQUE.

Specially redecorated and upholstered for this production.

Magnificent Scenery by TELBIN and RYAN.

Large Chorus and Ballet.

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IRISH EXHIBITION.—LEONA DARE.—THIS DAY (Saturday), and EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY until further notice, the Balloon "OLYMPIA" will be despatched at Four o'clock P.M., with which LEONA DARE will make an ascent of 10,000 feet, suspended on a Trapeze.

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VINCENT A. APPLIN, Secretary.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.—THIS DAY.—The most marvellous programme of modern times. Always something New, Startling, and Sensational. BALDWIN'S INTREPID AND DARING PERFORMANCE. Pain's representation of the DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII and GRAND DISPLAYS OF FIREWORKS every Thursday and Saturday. This Palace is now undoubtedly the most popular place of amusement in England.

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By A. CONAN DOYLE.

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BARON HELLENBACH.

THE OCCULT PHILOSOPHY.

ADDENDUM.

BY MR. MORDAUNT HEATHERSTONE.

I have just looked over the proof sheets of my good friend's account of the events which led up to the death of my father, and I am able to endorse it on every point—save, indeed, that he lays too little stress on the kindness and devotion which he displayed himself throughout. I have asked him, however, before sending his proofs finally to the press, to allow me to make this small addition in order that I may say a few words upon these Indian Occults of whom so little is known. In this appendix form, any reader is at liberty to neglect it; but should he be interested in the subject, I have endeavoured to collect a little information for him.

The Eastern adepts exist at present principally in the north of India and in Tibet, though in former days it is probable that their organization was much more widespread. Under the various names of the Egyptian priests, Chaldean Magi, Essenes, Gnostics, Theurgic Neo-Platonists, and Seers, we catch glimpses of them throughout history. They form the closest and most important secret society which has ever been organized—a society to which any suitable man may gain admission, but which is girt round with such physical terrors, so much bodily privation and discipline, that few have the courage and hardihood to persevere to the end. Those who are earnest and resolute enough to attain full initiation have, however, their full reward for all that they have gone through, for they attain such knowledge and such powers as raise them far above the ruck of mankind.

The knowledge of the Occult philosophers is both physical and metaphysical, but it is to the latter branch, and especially to the human soul and its destiny, that they have devoted most attention. Their physical knowledge, however, and their power of manipulating those secret laws by which nature builds or destroys, are far in excess of anything known to European science. It must be remembered that our own scientific results are the results of a few hundred years, whereas the Occult philosophy has been the work of the very cream of humanity, extending over an unbroken period of at least twenty thousand years, during which time every adept has handed down his powers to his initiates exactly as they were handed down to him, or with such additions as his life of study has enabled him to make. Wonderful as are the powers to which these men have attained, they are the first to disclaim any supernatural source for them. They arise entirely from an intimate knowledge of the nature of things and a deep insight into the hidden forces which pervade the universe. The whole race may hope some day to attain the learning which they have already acquired.

One of the first lessons which the Occult initiate has to learn is that wisdom is not to be implanted in any mind by the mere process of study and of instruction. The soil must be prepared before this most precious seed can be committed to it. The keenest and most receptive intellect which is the seat also of pride, of avarice, of sensuality, of selfishness or the love of comfort, can never hope to surmount the first of the ordeals which the Occult aspirant has to pass. These weeds must all be thoroughly and remorselessly eradicated before the garden can be planted. For seven years the young Chela devotes himself to this struggle for the mastery over himself, until, if he be successful, he finds himself pure in mind and body, free from gross animal instincts, indifferent to personal comfort, and with all the spiritual part of his nature developed at the expense of the bestial. He is then in a condition to receive the first teachings which will lead him on to the higher path. Many, of course, break down in this preliminary process, and are never deemed worthy of the honour of initiation; but the very essence of the order is that it should be select. In this way the early training comes from within, not from without. To use their own expression, "an adept becomes—he is not made."

And what are the results obtained by this most ancient and stringent school of knowledge? By the very nature of things we outsiders can only have vague ideas of the few which are adapted to our understanding. The little which we know is probably the mere fringe of the subject. Yet they comprise some fairly weighty adjuncts to our stock of facts.

In the first place, they have proved without a shadow of a doubt that man possesses a soul, by the simple expedient of separating it from the body and of rejoining them at pleasure. An adept can put off his body as he would put off his greatcoat, and can travel in his soul with the rapidity of thought to the other end of the world. This endows him with practical omniscience as far as mundane affairs are concerned. Again, they have satisfied themselves that the soul is itself a material thing, containing within it a far more etherial essence, known as the spirit. When Paul of Tarsus says that man consists of a body, a soul, and a spirit, he is not indulging in vain surmise, but is stating concisely the conclusions arrived at by the occult school to which there is every reason to think that he belonged.

Again, the adepts claim to communicate with each other by means of thought-transference and not by words. The initiated can therefore talk as easily at the distance of a thousand miles as if they were in the same room. Their desolate retreats and caves in the Himalayas which seem so lonely to the ignorant are really foci of mental activity and interchange of views. To attract each other's attention when they wish to communicate they have the power of sounding that bell-like tingling alarum which played so prominent a part in the case of my poor father.

They assert again, and support their assertion by proofs, that they have such a mastery over the subtle chemistry of nature that they can take the elements from the atmosphere and combine them or mould them into any form they please, so as to make any visible object by the synthesis of invisible atoms. They can resolve a solid substance into its most minute molecules, waft those molecules on an occult current to any distance, and there reunite them so as to form the original object exactly as it was before. In this manner a block of marble has been conveyed in an instant from Bombay to Calcutta, and letters have been sent with a rapidity which would render the telegraph obsolete.

Those are one or two of the minor results claimed by the Eastern philosophers, and surely, if they professed to have attained nothing else, their system would deserve some attention from the scientists of the West. The adepts themselves, however, in discussing the question, dismiss these physical phenomena as puerile manifestations, useful enough for service in this world, but of no permanent or real importance. The real value of their system lies, they declare, in its metaphysical or religious aspect, and there they claim to have cast a flood of light upon the destiny of the soul which will change religion from a mere speculation or aspiration to one of the exact sciences as demonstrable and as certain as geometry. Into these higher regions of the esoteric system none can penetrate save those who have already mastered the inferior grades, and been chastened in mind and body.

Of course the objection would at once occur to any Western reader that it was extremely improbable that a clique of men could keep their knowledge to themselves, and that if it were possible it is still reprehensible, since such knowledge is intended for the use of the whole human race. To this the occultist replies that the powers which are acquired by his system are of such a formidable nature that they might be terribly abused if they fell into the wrong hands. He considers, therefore, that the human race is not yet prepared for the just exercise of these forces, and that a great responsibility rests with his order to test every candidate for initiation in the most severe manner, and so to ensure that no unworthy man should ever gain admission to the brotherhood. This is the adept's reply, and right or wrong he inflexibly adheres to the line of conduct which he has laid down for himself.

For the information which I have jotted down here I am indebted partly to my own reading, partly to what I have heard from my father, and most of all to Mr. A. P. Sinnett, for his excellent summary of the occult philosophy. ("The Occult World." Trübner and Co. 1883.) I cannot supplement my account better than by adding one or two of Mr. Sinnett's clear and forcible statements.

"The whole edifice of occultism," he writes, "from basement to roof, is so utterly strange to ordinary conceptions that it is difficult to know how to begin an explanation of its contents. How could one describe a calculating machine to an audience unfamiliar with the simplest mechanical contrivances and knowing nothing of arithmetic? And the highly-cultured classes of modern Europe as regards the achievements of occultism are, in spite of the perfection of their literary scholarship and the exquisite precision of their attainments in their own departments of science, in the position as regards occultism of knowing nothing about the A B C of the subject, nothing about the capacities of the soul at all as distinguished from the capacities of body and soul combined. The occultists have for ages devoted themselves to that study chiefly; they have accomplished results in connection with it which are absolutely bewildering in their magnificence; but, suddenly introduced to some of these, the prosaic intelligence is staggered, and feels in a world of miracle and enchantment."

In another part of his interesting work Mr. Sinnett deals with sounds produced at a distance by adepts which correspond to those which haunted my father for so long. Of these he has had personal experience. "It is never loud," he says; "at least, I have never heard it very loud; but it is always clear and distinct to a remarkable extent. If you lightly strike the edge of a thin claret glass with a knife you may get a sound which it would be difficult to persuade any one had come from another room; but the occult bell sound is like that, only purer and clearer, with no subsound of jarring in it whatever. . . . The bell sounds are not mere sportive illustrations of the properties of the currents which are set in action to produce them. They serve the direct practical purpose among occultists of a telegraphic call-bell. It appears that where trained occultists are concerned, so that the mysterious magnetic connection which enables them to communicate ideas is once established, they can produce the bell sounds at any distance in the neighbourhood of the fellow initiate whose attention they wish to attract." From my father's case it seems that this bell sound is used not merely for the purpose of communication, but also to enable the adepts to retain their hold over any individual, and to inform them exactly where he was that they might lay hands upon him at any moment.

These few additional particulars may throw some light upon any obscure points in the statement which has been so concisely and truthfully drawn up by my friend and brother, John Fothergill West.

THE END.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

We have received the following books since our last issue:—

"LEWIS'S NEW READINGS." (Published at Lewis's, Market-street, Manchester, "for the small sum of one penny.") [This is absolutely and incontrovertibly the cheapest pennyworth ever issued from an English press. 144 quarto pages of selections from poets, prose writers, and speakers, neatly printed and bound in fancy covers—and all for a penny. The book will be a perfect godsend to the amateur reciter. Such a venture deserves every encouragement.]

MEADE, L.T. "Deb and the Duchess." (Hatchards,) [A story for boys and girls, in one volume, illustrated. Pp. 399.]

MOLESWORTH, Mrs. "Heathercourt Rectory." (Chatto and Windus.) [A new edition, in yellow boards, at 2s.]

MULLINGER, J. BASS, M.A. "A History of the University of Cambridge." (Longmans. 2s. 6d.) [A volume of the "Epochs of Church History" series, in which the writer shows that the Reformation, Puritanism, and the teaching of the Cambridge Platonists, all took their rise at Cambridge. Pp. 232, diagrams.]

OWEN, DANIEL. "Rhys Lewis, Minister of Bethel: an Autobiography." (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) [A story translated from the Welsh by James Harris and stamped with Mr. Gladstone's approval. Pp. 433, cloth.]

WRIGHT, J. J. "Play with your Own Marbles: and other Stories." (Swan Sonnenschein.)

PREACHERS AT THE LONDON CHURCHES TO-MORROW.

The clergy and others sending appointments of preachers are informed that the notices must reach the office not later than the *First Post* on Saturday, or they cannot be inserted.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Prebendary H. Jones, 10.30; Canon Scott Holland, 3.15; Dr. Forrest, 7.
Westminster Abbey—The Bishop of North Dakota, 10; Canon Duckworth, 3.
St. Margaret's, Westminster—Canon Farrar, 11; Rev. Dr. Crozier, 7.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—The Bishop of North Carolina, 11.30; the Bishop of North Dakota, 7.
Foundling Chapel—Rev. H. E. J. Bevan, 11.
Curzon Chapel, Mayfair—Rev. A. D. J. Robinson, 11.30 and 6.30.
St. George's Chapel, Albemarle-street—Rev. W. Small, 11.30; Rev. C. Smith, 6.30.
St. Andrew's, Ashley-place—Rev. L. M. Haslope, 11; Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, 7.
St. Bride's, Fleet-street—Rev. Dr. Ross, 11; Rev. E. C. Hawkins, 7.
St. Agnes, Kennington Park—Rev. T. B. Dover, 11; Rev. R. H. Hadden, 7.
St. George's, Botolph-lane, Eastcheap—Rev. W. H. Wilkins, 11.15 and 7.
St. George's, Bloomsbury—Rev. H. G. Le Neven, 11; Rev. H. S. Stork, 7.
St. Bartholomew's, Moorfields—Rev. J. Christie, 11; Rev. Blomfield Jackson, 7.
Church of the Good Shepherd, Mansfield-road, N.W.—Rev. R. S. Taylor, 11.15; Rev. C. Mackeson, 4 and 7.
St. James's, Westmoreland-street, W.—Rev. H. R. Haweis, 11 and 7.
All Hallows, Upper Thames-street — Rev. T. Moore, 11 and 7.
St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate—Rev. R. H. Hadden, 11; Rev. E. Collett, 6.30.
St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside—Rev. A. G. Warner, 11; Rev. E. B. Firth, 6.30.
St. Paul's, Kilburn-square—Rev. Dr. Bonavia Hunt, 11, 3.30, and 7.
St. Marylebone Church—Rev. G. S. Hollings, 11; Rev. G. E. Thomas, 7.
Pro-Cathedral, Kensington—Cardinal Manning, 11; Rev. J. Bloomfield, 7.
French Huguenot Church (late St. Martin's-le-Grand), Athenæum Hall (pro tem.), 73, Tottenham-court-road—Pasteur E. Neel, 11 and 7. (Services in French.)
French Protestant Evangelical Church, Westbourne-grove, Bayswater—Pasteur du Pontet de la Haipe, 11 and 7.
French Protestant Episcopal Church of the Savoy, Bloomsbury-street—Rev. E. Davidson, 11 and 3.

BAPTIST.

Bloomsbury-street—Rev. James Baillie, 11 and 7.
Borough-road, Southwark—Rev. G. W. McCree, 11 and 6.30.
Clarendon Chapel, Camberwell New-road—Rev. John Creer, 11 and 6.30.
Camden-road—Rev. George Hawker, 11 and 7.
Denmark-place, Camberwell—Rev. S. B. Rees, 11 and 6.30.
East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.—Rev. Archibald G. Brown, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, 11 and 6.30.
New Park-road, Brixton-hill—Rev. W. H. McMechan, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. F. B. Meyer, 11 and 7.
Upper Holloway—Rev. J. R. Wood, 11 and 7.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Arundel-square, Barnsbury—Rev. H. Elwyn Thomas, 11 and 6.30.
Balham—Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, 11 and 7.
Barbican Chapel, New North-road—Rev. Ira Boseley, 11 and 6.30; Rev. T. C. Udall, 3.
Bishopsgate Chapel—Rev. T. Grear, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton—Rev. J. F. Stevenson, 11 and 6.30.
City-road—Rev. George Thompson, 11 and 6.30.
City Temple—Rev. Dr. J. Parker, 11 and 7.
Clapham—Rev. J. Guiness Rogers, 11 and 7.
Claremont, Pentonville-road—Rev. W. Whittley, 11 and, 6.30.
Craven Chapel, Foubert's-place, Regent-street—Rev. Arthur Hall, 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel--Rev. A. Rowland, 11 and 6.30.
Dalston, Middleton-road—Rev. W. Justin Evans, 11 and 6.30.
Eccleston-square, Belgrave-road, S.W.—Right Hon. Lord Robert Montagu, 11; Rev. Dr. Hiles Hitchens, 7.
Falcon-square, Aldersgate-street—Rev. A. H. Storrow, 11 and 6.30.
Fetter-lane Chapel—Rev. R. Snowdown, 11 and 6.30.
Finsbury Park Chapel, Seven Sisters-road—Rev. Henry Simon, 11; Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 6.30.
Fulham Chapel, Dawes-road, Walham-green—Rev. Jonathan Calvert, 11 and 6.30. Harvest Festival.
Gospel Oak, Southampton-road, N.W.—Rev. Henry Le Pla, 11 and 7.
Hare-court Chapel, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 11; Rev. H. Simon, 7.
Harley-street, Bow-road, E.—W. Evans Hurndall, 11 and 7.
Highbury-quadrant, Highbury New Park—Rev. S. Pearson, 11 and 6.30.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.
Holloway Chapel, Camden-road—Rev. Mark Wilks, 11 and 6.30.
Junction-road, Upper Holloway—Rev. W. J. Craig, 11 and 7.
Kensington, Allen-street—Rev. C. S. Horne, 11 and 7.
Kentish-town—Rev. T. McDougall Mundle, 11 and 7.
King's Weigh House Chapel, Pillar Hall, Cannon-street Hotel—Rev. A. Sandison, 11 and 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington Park—Rev. D. Burford Hooke, 11 and 6.30.
Notting-hill, Kensington Park-road—Rev. W. Roberts, 11 and 7.
Paddington, Marylebone-road—Rev. G. Douglas Macgregor, 11 and 7.
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Union Chapel, Islington—Rev. Dr. Allon, 11 and 6.30; Service of Praise, 3.30.
West Kensington, Castletown-road—Rev. A. Norris, 11 and 7.
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Progressive Association, The Hall, 81, Pentonville-road—Mr. Robert Harding, on "Some Practical Thoughts on Poverty and Its Cure," 7.45.
Star Radical Club, Railton-road, Herne-hill—Mr. George Dew, on "Government Sweating," 11.30.
Deptford Liberal Club, Broadway—Mr. C. Cashurn, on "The Events of the Week," 11.30; Mr. W. M. Thompson, on "A Democratic Programme," 8.
The Socialist League, Kelmscote House, Upper Mall, Hammersmith—Mr. Thomas Shore, jun., "About a Market," 8.
West Deptford Reform Club, 31, Reculver-road, Rotherhithe.—Mr. George Martin, on "The City Corporation and its Cash," 8.30.
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